

ENTOMBED MINERS FOUND ALIVE

Current Events By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

AN alien property custodian who did not steal money from the government or accept graft, is as rare as a shiny brewery driver. We have followed the trial of Col. Miller, who with our old friend Harry Daugherty is being prosecuted for sharing in a "bonorum" of \$441,000 for rushing a claim for a German magnate. Now, A. Mitchell Palmer, he of the red raids and the super-heated patriotism, is made co-defendant with a Joseph Guffey of Pittsburgh in a suit to recover over five million dollars from the sale of the Bosch Magneto company.

WHO got the "German gold" that was supposed to be distributed so lavishly by the agents of the Kaiser during the war? Every time a group of workers went on strike, the strike leaders were accused of getting their palms greased with German money. When a well intentioned body of citizens took steps in favor of peace the press shrieked for their heads and looked for the mark under the heel. But one does not have to read many columns of the capitalist press nowadays to learn the secret. The boys who got the German gold were the lads who shrieked loudest from a safe place for the Kaiser's head.

GENTLEMEN may prefer blondes to morticians. This is how it came to be told. A delegation of body planters visited Cal. to offer him their support. Being used to dead bodies, the undertakers ignored the doorman and walked right by Cal's desk. There were over one hundred of them there and as the first of the procession passed, Cal asked his messenger boy what they were. The lad did not know, so he went higher up for information. The stable boy who manages Cal's private hobnob house informed the messenger that the delegates were morticians. By the time the lad got back to Cal he had the morticians transformed into "bricklayers." So Cal may be expecting a heavy labor vote next election but he may get political embalming fluid instead.

A CATHOLIC weekly published in Belleville, Illinois, comes to hand and strange to relate carries the following editorial comment from an exchange:

"It is not safe to conclude, as a catholic news agency does, from the present condition of socialism among us, that there is no chance for socialism in America. True, the socialist party is almost dead from inanition, but in its place there is arising a radical socialism (Communism), which is a much greater danger. When once our laboring classes perceive that there is no hope for them under the present

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FINNISH WHITE GUARD BUTCHER NABBED IN WEST

Keikko Sippola Under Arrest in Frisco

During the white terror in Finland in 1918, after the overthrow of the Socialist Workers' Government, there was one man who excelled everyone in blood-thirsty cruelty. His name was Veikko Sippola. Some time after, strong pressure from the workers compelled the "white" government, established under the auspices of the German Kaiser—to open procedure against him. This was of course a joke. The man himself had already disappeared.

Now word comes from San Francisco that a Finn, arrested there for illegal entrance into this country and calling himself Jalo Anttila, is Veikko Sippola, the man who was charged in Finland, with the murder of workers. Under the circumstances, it was too cruel even for the white guard government and they have been forced to take steps against him.

He established himself in San Francisco, married (also already married in Finland), and kept close connections with the "respectable" Finnish bourgeois colony there, according to information.

It is understood that he intends to fight against deportation and deliverance to Finnish officials, who of course, would be embarrassed to have one of their "heroes" delivered to them and charged with cold-blooded murder of many workers—officially he is accused of five murders.

BRUTAL POLICE METHODS USED IN 'BOMB' PLOT

Freed Prisoner Tells of Violent Threats

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 29.—Details of the latest crude bombing frame-up which the police of the Passaic textile strike area have tried to perpetrate recently on the striking members of Local 1603 of the United Textile Workers of America, are gradually coming to light.

Michael Elask, a member of the general strike committee and a picket lieutenant, who was arrested Wednesday morning without a warrant, was released yesterday on \$2,000 bail. Held five days practically incommunicado, Elask was forced by violent threats to sign a statement which he repudiated at once as soon as he was released. Elask said he was shown a group of strike prisoners whose faces were black and blue and swollen, and told that he would get worse if he did not confess to the charge of assaulting two mill foremen whom he had never seen.

Bloody Threat.

He was also shown a bloody stretcher as he was being taken to a cell in the basement of the Clifton jail where he was kept for 24 hours after his removal from the Passaic jail. It was hinted to him that he might come to know the use of this stretcher if he did not come across with the desired confession.

After trying in vain to implicate him in the bombing frame-up, the police contented themselves with wresting a false confession from him of assault on one of the two foremen said to have been attacked last week near Randolph street and Ackerman avenue. He was released on \$2,000 bail.

Seven Held in Passaic.


In the Passaic county jail at Paterson, seven union strikers, arrested during the early part of the week are still being held on exorbitant bail. Two of them are held without bail and for the other five \$50,000 is demanded. Tony Pochno, charged with being implicated in four bombings is held on \$100,000.

Joseph Bellene, Paul Ozneck and Alex Costomacha are held on \$75,000 each, and Charles Current for \$25,000. No bail on the bombing charges has been set for the other two, Tom Winnik and William Sikora.

Five in Bergen.

In the Bergen county jail at Hackensack, five more men are being held without bail on the framed-up bombing charges. These are Joseph Toth, Tom Rekan, Nicholas Shilbadi, Adolph Wisniewski and Paul Kovasch.

Attorneys for the defense, Henry Hunt, formerly a member of the railroad labor board, J. L. Hughes, of the American Civil Liberties Union, Joseph Brodsky, of New York, and Sigmund Unger, Passaic lawyer, have been working on the strikers' cases.



Make It a Day's Pay TODAY

to

Keep the Daily Worker

SPECIAL FORD NUMBER

THE announcement that Ford is GIVING his workers a five-day week with six days pay has become the talk not only of the bosses throughout the country but is a topic of conversation among the workers. Just what is it all about? Is Ford generous?

Is he actually GIVING the workers something for nothing?

The DAILY WORKER will answer these questions in a special edition to appear under the date of Thursday, October 7. Working-class writers will analyze this new departure and explain whether Ford is actuated by a desire to improve the standards of the workers or is simply using a new method to squeeze more work and consequently more profits out of his wage slaves.

"Forged in Swindling Manner" Stalin's Reply to Leader Lie

Joseph Stalin has nailed another American newspaper lie. The general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has personally replied to this latest of many falsehoods not because it was spread by capitalist newspapers, Hearst's to be exact, but because a "quasi-socialist weekly," the New Leader of New York, echoed the lie. Stalin has cabled The DAILY WORKER branding the New Leader story as "a most complete and ignorant forgery."

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party had called the New Leader to account at the time the bogus story was printed and made known a cable from the Communist International branding the story as a lie. An insolent reply was received from the editor of the New Leader. The latter then sent a cable to Stalin which demanded a yes or no answer on the authenticity of the story which, by the way, the New Leader stole from the Hearst service.

Stalin did not reply to the New Leader. His cable to The DAILY WORKER said that he did not consider it possible for him to enter into correspondence "with an organ which itself forged in a swindling manner 'remarks' from my speech, and now has the audacity to ask me, with the appearance of innocence, about the genuineness of these remarks."

Stalin's cablegram follows:

Moscow, September 28.

To the Editorial Board of the Central Organ of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, THE DAILY WORKER.

Dear Comrades: Editor:

Kindly insert the following statement in your paper:

On August 14th the New York quasi-socialist weekly, the "New Leader" printed, without indicating the source, falsified concluding remarks from an alleged and falsified version of a speech of mine at the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. I have neither the possibility nor the desire to read all the inventions of the bourgeois and semi-bourgeois papers concerning Soviet public men, and would not have paid attention to this usual falsehood of the capitalist press and their underlings. However, a month after printing these falsified remarks the "New Leader" sent me a telegram in which it asked me to "affirm all July severe criticism of Khrushchev attributed to you in American papers reporting proceedings central committee Russian Communist Party."

Not considering it possible to enter into correspondence with an organ which itself forged in a swindling manner "remarks" from my speech, and now has the audacity to ask me, with the appearance of innocence, about the genuineness of these "remarks," I ask you to allow me to state thru your paper that the report on the "remarks of Stalin," published in the "New Leader" of August 14, 1926, had absolutely nothing in common with my speech at the plenum of the Central Committee, either in content or in form or in tone, and that this report is thus a most complete and ignorant forgery.

With Communist greetings.

STALIN.

INDIANA KLAN LEADER SERVING LIFE TERM FOR MURDER, INJURED

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Sept. 29.—D. C. Stephenson, former Indiana Klan leader serving a life sentence in the Indiana state prison, is back on his job in the chair factory today nursing minor injuries as a result of a fall suffered Monday while walking down the stairs leading from the main floor to the second cell tier.

Stephenson slipped and fell four steps to the cement floor.

PHILADELPHIA BUILDING TRADES NEED ALL COMBINED UNIONS FOR FIGHT ON OPEN SHOP INJUNCTION

By ALEX BAIL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—The granting by Judge McDewitt of an injunction to plumbing contractor Daniel Keating against the unions of the Building Trades Council, is attracting wide attention in union circles here. It is well understood that the issue involved is one of primary importance in which the very life of the union is concerned.

Starts Open Shop Drive.

One must be quite naive to believe that Mr. Keating stands alone in his efforts to destroy the council. The attendance in court of Mr. Anderson, one of the largest contractors in this city, is quite significant. The decision in Keating's favor will be the signal for many more large contractors to enter

plea for similar injunctions. If the Building Trades Council is to retain its control over the building industry in Philadelphia, and to maintain union standards and union conditions it must rally all its forces in an effort to defeat the beginning of a huge open shop drive in the industry.

The injunction is very far reaching in scope and might be used not only in Philadelphia but also in any other part of the state.

Plainly Open Shop.

The injunction prohibits the Building Trades Council:

"A. From combining or conspiring in any way for the purpose of compelling or coercing plaintiff to discharge non-union men in his employ

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TRADES UNION CONGRESS SEES STALKING GHOST

Leaders Dodge Discussion of Betrayal

By ALLEN HUTT.
(Special to The Daily Worker)
BOURNEMOUTH, England.—The Trades Union Congress is over. It met under more historic circumstances than any congress previously. How has it faced up to its task?

Let us make no bones about it: this congress was haunted—haunted by the memory of the general strike—and the General Council, backed by the serried phalanx of officialdom, simply refused to lay the ghost.

The contrast with Scarborough has been remarkable: at Bournemouth all the right wing elements have displayed a united front that has been admirable in its solidarity—while the left wing that was so prominent last year has softly and silently vanished away.

This is not to say that the general body of delegates had moved to the right. Nothing of the kind. The most striking proof of this was the spirited way in which delegates from all parts of the hall spontaneously supported the miners on Thursday in their historic demonstration of protest against the General Council's provocative appointment of Bromley to second the resolution on the lockout.

Willing to Respond.

I have noticed the same readiness to respond, in a less spectacular degree, of course, to a left wing lead whenever it has been given. This was the case in the sharp questioning of the General Council (rising out of its report) on amalgamations, the failure to give any effect to the Scarborough resolution on factory committees, its failure to do the most that could be done to develop the trades councils. It was equally the case with the keen discussion of the powers of the General Council, its right to refuse discussion of the general strike at congress, the plea for workers' defense on the weakly liberal resolution on E. P. A., and the fight which won the resolution in favor of industrial unionism.

The Scarborough Temper.

It was the small group of delegates who are supporters of the minority movement who gave the lead on these and many other points. They were aided by left wing fighters like Ellen Wilkinson and John Jagger (N. U. D. A. W.). But of other left wing leadership, as I said, there was not even a smell left.

Why, it may be asked, was not more achieved by the leftwing opposition, if the temper of the congress was not fundamentally different from Scarborough? For a very simple reason: the spirit of trade union discipline is very strong, and delegations have yet an uneasy habit of doing what their general secretary, with the votes in his hand, tells them to do. Equally a left wing may be alone or in a minority on his delegation and while he speaks one way, the votes of his society perforce go another.

Cold Feet.

It was the cold feet of the general secretaries which—after the heavy artillery of Bevin, Clynes and Cramp—

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BRITISH MILLS HIT BY COAL FAMINE AS MINE UNION MEETS

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Four hundred mills in the Lancashire district engaged in the spinning of American cotton today announced that they had decided to operate only one week in every three because high coal prices make running expenses much too high.

The decision gives a concrete example of the paralyzing effects of the long coal strike.

Miners' delegates today assembled for a conference in Kinkaidway Hall to discuss the government's proposal that they proceed with district settlements of the strike demands.

This action follows the passage yesterday by the house of commons of a motion continuing the "state of emergency" for another month.

INJURED MINERS GET NO SUPPORT IN DISTRICT ONE

Officials Reluctant to Fight Cases

ARTICLE IV.
WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 29.—Not a single doctor is employed by District One to look after the welfare of the members of the United Mine Workers here who may be, and who constantly are, being injured in their dangerous work.

Practically every doctor in the district is either on the payroll of the coal companies or under their influence.

The anthracite miners come under the Pennsylvania compensation law but in President Cappellini's district the law is administered by company lawyers, the company officials and company doctors.

A Recent Instance.

A recent instance of the lack of union control over the administration of a law which was considered an organized labor measure when it was passed is that of a miner who had his index finger broken by a falling rock.

The finger was set carelessly by the company doctor and when it healed stuck out rigidly, being worse than no finger at all as it was in the way. It must be amputated in order that the miner can be able to work again at his trade.

No Aid From Officials.

Properly cared for the finger should have been practically as good as over and one doctor, whom the miner consulted, was honest enough to say so. The miner was offered a settlement by the company but refused it as it in no way compensated him for his injury and loss of wages. He took

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RETURN THE PETITIONS!

All comrades in the Chicago district who have been petitioning to put the Workers (Communist) Party candidates on the ticket in the state elections are requested to return the signed petitions to the district office, 19 S. Lincoln St., at once.

TURN YOUR EYES TOWARD DETROIT!

NEXT MONDAY morning the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor convenes in the capital city of the auto industry, Detroit, Michigan.

It will be an important gathering, not only for the organized workers of this country, but for the whole American working class.

All labor must turn its eyes toward Detroit during the two weeks that follow and carefully watch the A. F. of L. at work.

It can only do this thru the columns of THE DAILY WORKER. No other daily newspaper in the land, in the English language, will give the story of this convention that the rank and file of labor must have in order to become acquainted with its own problems. That story will be carried in THE DAILY WORKER, from day to day, while the convention is in session.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, who was at the Atlantic City convention of the A. F. of L. last year, will be in Detroit this year, sending the news and comment direct from the convention floor. An increased number of workers should read THE DAILY WORKER during these two weeks. If they do, they will surely subscribe and continue reading "Our Daily." Order a daily bundle now from THE DAILY WORKER, 1111 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

IMPRISONED FOR A WEEK, 43 ARE NEAR TO RESCUE

(Special to The Daily Worker)
IRONWOOD, Mich., Sept. 29.—The 43 miners, imprisoned in the G. Pabst mine here since Friday, are alive. This was determined unexpectedly this afternoon when a gang of rescue workers, on the twentieth level, struck a passage-way leading directly to the underground prison.

"Hello, up there! How are you?" the rescue party called.

And down the echoing blackness of the opening came faintly:—"We're all right and all alive."

Only Time Question.

The opening was not sufficiently large to permit anyone to reach the miners but rescue workers said it was now only a question of time when all of those imprisoned would be brought out safely.

"As long as we can communicate with them and know they are all alive," one rescue leader said, "it becomes only a matter of time."

"Anything they need in the way of food or supplies we can supply them now, so there's no further need to worry."

Must Crawl 200 Feet.

Despite the smallness of the opening and the perils attendant upon attempts to negotiate the ascent from the twentieth level to the eighth level, where the men are trapped, four members of the rescue party volunteered to make an effort to crawl up the 200 feet.

STRIKE FIFTH AVENUE SHOPS IN NEW YORK

Ladies' Tailors Out for Union Control

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—A large and enthusiastic mass meeting of workers in the dress shops employed in the exclusive establishments in the 5th street and Fifth avenue district filled Bryant Hall to overflowing to pledge their enthusiastic support of the officers of the Ladies' Tailors and Custom Dressmakers' Union, Local No. 38, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in the call for a general strike thruout the custom dress industry which began on Tuesday, September 28.

Among the prominent shops involved in the general strike are: Henri Bendel, Bergdorf & Goodman, Stern & Blaine, Thurn, Frances T. Tappe, Hickson, Milgrim, and many others catering to very wealthy customers.

Negotiations Resumed.

Conferences between the Couturier's Association and the Ladies' Tailors' Union have been held for the past week and are now being resumed after a temporary failure to reach a settlement.

The union is demanding a 40-hour week, 10 to 20 per cent increase in wages, restriction of overtime, and guarantee of 44 weeks' work a year.

For Union Shops.

In addition, according to a statement issued today by the union, the organized workers in these shops are determined to establish full union control of the shops. Furthermore, the union states that the great number of unorganized workers in this trade, particularly women workers, endangers all of the standards already established by the union and threatens to demoralize the industry.

The campaign of the Ladies' Tailors' Union has attracted much attention. Automobiles decked with banners and signs calling upon the workers to organize and calling attention to the union demands, have paraded the Fifth avenue district. Street meetings have been held at the noon hour on 5th street, which have created keen interest.

Strike headquarters have been established at the Central Opera House, 57th street and Third avenue. Meetings are held daily.

Printing Pressmen Get More Pay.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—New York printing pressmen are getting \$1 a week more pay from Oct. 1, according to the decision worked out between the union and employers under the

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

U. S. BOASTS OF PROFIT IN 'BLACK' COAL

700,000 Tons from One
Port in One Week

The weekly coal trade paper Black Diamond, published in Chicago, gives some interesting statistics on the movement of American coal used to break the British miners' strike. It says that from Hampton Roads alone 700,000 tons were shipped last week and shipments continue heavy.

Constantly increase.

Railway figures show exports of American coal from Hampton Roads for the period Aug. 23 to 28, amounted to 324,799 tons; Aug. 29-Sept. 4, 317,178 tons; Sept. 5-11, 332,505 tons.

Total exports from Hampton Roads, Jan. 1 to Sept. 18, as reported by the bureau of mines, were 6,650,292 tons, against exports of 3,393,997 tons, for the same period of 1925. Exports from all American tidewater ports from Jan. 1, 1926, to Aug. 31 were 8,833,218 tons, against 3,895,183 tons for the same period of 1925.

Exports for the month of August, 1926, alone amounted to 2,826,639 tons, 70 per cent as much as all last year's exports up to Aug. 31.

The increase of American exports amounting to 4,938,025 tons in eight months is, however, but a small part of the increase of coal production this year caused by domestic industrial activity. Up to Sept. 11, American soft coal mines produced 374,753,000 tons, against 336,108,000 for the same period last year—a gain of 48,645,000 tons, nearly ten times the amount of the gain in exports.

Non-Union Mines Lead.

West Virginia appears to be getting the lion's share of the export business caused by the British strike. Production of that non-union state for the five weeks ending Labor Day was, by weeks: 2,920,000, 3,110,000, 2,972,000, 2,660,000, and 1,777,000 tons. The drop the last week was due to the influence of the holiday.

In the same weeks the production of Illinois mines was 1,270,000, 1,320,000, 1,288,000, 1,406,000, and 1,218,000 tons. A few years ago Illinois and West Virginia were running neck and neck in tonnage. Just at present, however, the surprisingly large production of the Illinois mines is a feature of the coal trade.

Illinois, which long sagged below non-union Kentucky, has again taken the lead over that state. In the five weeks production rate Kentucky's tonnage was 1,147,000, 1,205,000, 1,168,000, 1,148,000, and 814,000, Illinois leading every week.

Oldest Jail Bird to Speak Here Sunday, Oct. 3, at Walsh Hall

Charles Cline, for 13 years a prisoner in a Texas jail will tell his experiences at the affair of the Russian branch of the International Labor Defense this Sunday, Oct. 3, at Walsh Hall, cor. Milwaukee Ave and Noble street. A concert will be given in which some of the best talent of the Russian and Ukrainian colonies of Chicago will participate, a performance and a dance will follow. The well-known Russian actress Miss Svet, and Mrs. Maller, dramatic soprano, are among those who will participate in the program. A surprise is promised to those who will attend the affair. The Russian Workers Singing Society, the Mandolin Orchestra and many others will participate. The 170 members of the Russian branch are working hard to make the affair a moral and financial success. You can also help by coming to the affair and inviting your friends. Remember the date and place: Sunday, October 3, at 6:30 p. m. at Walsh Hall, cor. Milwaukee and Noble.

Gen. Hines Is Demoted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Maj. Gen. John L. Hines, who will be succeeded by Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall as chief of staff of the army, will assume command of the ninth corps area at San Francisco on November 20, the war department announced today. Summerall will be installed as chief of staff on November 21.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

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Industrial and social system—which awakening is inevitable sooner or later—they will turn to the most radical of Bolshevism, and we shall witness a revolution compared with which that which has taken place in Russia will appear as child's play. Qui vivra verra!

Not so bad! . . .

IGNORANCE handicaps a man in life but it is no handicap to a catholic who is concerned with nothing else except getting to heaven. A learned catholic is as incapable of understanding the dogmas and mysteries of the catholic faith as an ignorant catholic. We have the authority of a catholic publication for this. And we defy any intelligent reader to make either head or tail of the following question and answer:

"Q. IS there not a vast difference between the faith of a learned and an ignorant catholic? A. Both believe the same, inasmuch as both believe on the authority of god revealing, as witnessed to infallibly by a divine, authoritative teacher, speaking in the name of Jesus Christ—the catholic church. The trained theologian may know more facts, have a better grasp of principles, and be better able to defend catholic doctrine than the average catholic; still, the self-same dogmas must be believed by both under penalty of ex-communication." Now you tell one!

CRIME is on the increase in Russia, according to a story in a capitalist news service. Various causes are given for this alleged condition, including "the high cost of living and unemployment" but perhaps the cause considered most responsible is the leniency of Russian courts to defendants who are industrial workers or peasants, or whose early environment did not give them a chance to grow up normally. This humanitarian way of regarding crime is frowned on by our christian capitalist apologists.

OF course the most ardent supporters of the Soviet government will not claim that all crime vanished within twenty four hours after the Red Flag was raised over the Kremlin. The population that was brutalized under the czarist regime is still there. And the economic conditions that are largely responsible for crime and criminals are only in the process of being eliminated. As I am writing this a headline in a Chicago afternoon paper catches my eye. It reads: "Twelve murder trials on docket for October court." That's not so bad. It has been worse. American newspapers hunting for crime records need not go beyond their own doorsteps.

RECENTLY while having a cup of coffee in a restaurant with two acquaintances, the latter began to argue violently over some trifling matter. What they were disputing could not be proven without recourse to an atlas or map. But still the battle raged. I was reading a newspaper at my leisure and happened to light on the following: "Usually the only man that is sure of a fact is the man who knows only one thing about the subject. People argue most over things they know least about." This stopped the boys for a while but one of them, wiser and younger than the other, after thinking severely retorted: "You should know enough not to believe anything you read in the capitalist press."

Loss of Life Due to Mexican Hurricane Is Now Reduced to Two

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 29.—A check-up after yesterday's hurricane showed late today that only one woman and one child had been reported killed in the city of Vera Cruz.

Communication with the surrounding territory was cut off and it was therefore impossible to ascertain authoritatively the amount of damage or possible loss of life.

No foreigners have been reported killed or injured.

Extensive property damage was caused both in the city and in the surrounding country.

Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS SEES STALKING GHOST

Leaders Dodge Discussion of Betrayal

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brought the superficially overwhelming defeat of the proposals for more powers to the General Council.

I think it is worth while to emphasize here the fact that, on the first time the minority movement has in any way come up for a vote by the T. U. C., it secured nearly three-quarters of a million votes.

Certainly there were nearly two and three-quarter million against it, but a comparison of the votes it received with the numbers of workers represented at minority movement conferences is close enough to be very significant.

Refuse to Discuss Betrayal.

A fine point needs to be stressed—and to be stressed in the strongest manner possible. That is the sinister precedent that has been established by the General Council's refusal to discuss the general strike on the already familiar ground that its responsibility lies on the conference of executives. The General Council maintained its point, in spite of determined opposition.

The protests came, not alone from the left wing, but from so extreme a right wing as Mr. Naylor (L. S. C.), who pointed out with perfect truth that the General Council was elected by the T. U. C. and was responsible to it for all its activities, and not to the conference of executives. Further, that since the present General Council retired this week—and the conference of executives will be held god knows when—it will never be held responsible.

The General Council, to put it bluntly, has taken a long step in the direction of superseding—the word is not too strong—the T. U. C. as the supreme body in the trade union movement.

Building Trades in Philadelphia Fight Open Shop Injunction

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or for the purpose of compelling him to employ union men.

"b. From committing any and all acts in any way calculated to prejudice any person or corporation now under contract with plaintiff against maintaining or establishing contractual relations with the plaintiff because of the failure of the plaintiff to comply with the demands of the defendants (the Building Trades Council—A. B.).

"c. From ordering, directing or persuading any person or persons to strike or refuse to work upon any building or structure in the city of Philadelphia and vicinity or elsewhere by reason of the fact that the plaintiff's employees are engaged in work thereon."

Council Must Be Strengthened. Union control in the building industry or for that matter in any other industry can be maintained not thru the good will of the contractors but thru the organized power of the workers in the industry.

Mr. Keating in his complaint, said: "The members of the union are very numerous and when concerted action is obtained thru the agency of the council make the rules, penalties and demands of the council and its affiliated unions. If the same be permitted a powerful instrument for the oppression of the members of the unions, employers and others."

A Lesson in It.

The building trades men should realize that there is a valuable lesson to be learned from the above paragraph. It is the combined forces of the various unions to which Mr. Keating objects. It is this very instrument—the Building Trades Council—which must be broadened and strengthened.

There are powerful unions in the industry in Philadelphia which are not yet affiliated with the council. The carpenters, bricklayers and others are outside of the council and must be urged to join. The interests of the various crafts in the industry are so interlocked as to make common action a burning necessity. The Keating affair is a case in point: The plumbers would have been helpless were it not for the solidarity shown by the hosting engineers.

The Building Trades Council must take the initiative in the campaign for the unification of all forces in the industry. Petty jurisdictional friction must be forgotten in face of the common danger.

Organization the Answer.

The unions in the building industry must not stand by idly during this injunction fight. The open shop campaign must be answered by a general organization drive in the industry. Organization committees should be elected in every union and the campaign begun under the leadership of the council. If necessary the initiation fees should be lowered to make effective organization work possible.

Stronger unions in the industry and a council including all the unions are the best guarantee against injunctions and open shop drives by the employers.

BUILDING TRADES OF PHILADELPHIA STRUCK BY COURT INJUNCTION

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—Judge Harry S. McDewitt granted an injunction against the Building Trades Council of Philadelphia on the plea of Plumbing Contractor Daniel Keating.

The terms of the injunction are so sweeping as to make impossible any effort of any of the unions of the council—in the direction of organization or the maintenance of a living wage and its working conditions.

Officials of the council stated that the following council meeting to be held shortly will determine their attitude.

DEAD AROSE AT ELLER'S ORDERS AND CAST VOTES

Even the Grave Gives
Up Its Secrets

Dead men may tell no tales but they are damned good voters if they can get away with it. This is the political philosophy of Morris Eller, the popular boss of the 20th ward, stalwart member of the Crowe-Barrett-Galpin wing of the G. O. P. and monarch of all he surveys in the Maxwell street district.

When Morris makes up his mind to turn his ward over to a candidate he makes his balliwick stand up. He down or roll over at will. Morris is proud of his ability to deliver and divers relatives and retainers are also happy because Morris puts them on some friendly payroll with everything eliminated except the salary.

A Fine Machine.

"This is how I build my machine, and it's a damned good one," admitted Mr. Eller proudly at the slush fund inquiry.

Such honesty was so novel that the hardboiled Missouri senator, Jim Reed, almost allowed his cigar. County Judge Edmund K. Jarecki spilled the dirt on Eller for the good reason that Eller did not line up his voting cemeteries for the judge. Morris made them live, work and vote for State's Attorney Crowe's man, Savage.

Here is the Story.

The following results were revealed by an investigation of ten precincts: Two hundred thirty-nine persons did not vote, but are recorded as having voted.

Eighty-four voted from non-existent addresses.

Nine voted from vacant lots.

Seventy-six voted from vacant buildings.

One hundred and three voted twice.

One voted three times.

Five hundred and twenty-nine persons voted, but moved before the primary.

Fifteen hundred and three names on the poll books were unknown at the addresses given.

Twelve died before primary day, altho the books show they voted.

Five names were those of children.

Fourteen outside of the precinct.

One is serving a life term in the penitentiary.

Recapitulation shows 2,630 fraudulent votes were cast. The recount shows 21,245 votes were falsely canvassed.

Injured Miners Get No Support in District No. 1

(Continue from page 1)

the case up with the district officials and, after considerable difficulty in getting a hearing, was informed that he had better settle as the district office did not want any trouble on this issue.

Miners Lose Compensation.

Knowing that the district office will not make a fight for miners who are maimed by careless treatment, or who are allowed compensation far below that which should be paid, the coal companies systematically make it unpleasant for a miner who contests their offers of settlement.

The result is that thousands of delirious which the injured miners are entitled to remain in the coffers of the coal companies.

All of this tends to weaken the confidence of the miners in their union and the total result is not confined to a money gain for the operators but results in strengthening of their position as against the union.

Operators Aggressive.

Since the acceptance of the 5-year anthracite agreement with arbitration and the surrender of the check-off by the Lewis-Cappell machine the operators are more hard-boiled than ever in their administration of the compensation law.

On this one issue alone the anthracite miners can be rallied for the national ticket headed by Brophy, Stevenson and Brennan which is pledged to abolish operators' influence in the union.

Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.

"Guilty!" Charge Hurlled Against U. S. Government in Sacco-Vanzetti Case

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

ON the night of Nov. 18, 1925, a runner in the Dedham jail at Dedham, Mass., by the name of Miller, handed a magazine thru the bars of the cell of Nicola Sacco, known the world over as one of the many class war prisoners of American greed.

Miller told Sacco the magazine was from a fellow prisoner, Celestino Madeiros, and that he (Sacco) should look inside. Sacco found within the magazine a slip of paper containing the following:

"I hereby confess to being in the South Braintree shoe company crime, and Sacco and Vanzetti were not in said crime. (Signed) Celestino Madeiros."

Thus the actual assassins appear five and one-half years after the payroll holdup at South Braintree, Mass., with its resulting murders, which the United States government in common with the Massachusetts' prosecutors have deliberately used as a means with which to send the two workers, Sacco and Vanzetti, to death in the electric chair.

The little slip of paper with the admission by Madeiros is the key-stone in the bridge across which it is hoped to return both Sacco and Vanzetti from capitalism's death chamber to freedom and the working class. It ought to be one of the clinching arguments in the demand for a new trial. But will it? Judge Webster Thayer thru the trial of the whole case has shown himself a willing tool of the capitalist class. He has been loyal to the employers' interests all thru the more than six years that the case has dragged thru the exploiters' courts.

It was previous to Nov. 18, 1925, that Madeiros said to Sacco: "Nick, I know who did the South Braintree job." The note in the magazine, which has been presented in open court and is now in the possession of Sacco's lawyer, William G. Thompson, came later, a piercing ray of sunlight into the pitch-black dungeon gloom of Dedham jail.

Thus the frame-up of the government is effectually blasted in the minds of all thinking workers. Or, it should be.

In the frame-up of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, in California, the witnesses one by one, as years passed, confessed that they had perjured themselves on the witness stand. The jurors, pondering these admissions of perjury, joined in the demand for a new trial. But those actually involved in the 1916 Preparedness Day bomb blast in San Francisco have never come forward and confessed to the crime.

This is what has actually taken place in the Sacco-Vanzetti case thru the admissions of Madeiros corroborated by others in numerous supporting affidavits.

The affidavit of Madeiros, secured by Attorney Thompson, was but one of 63 presented in open court. Two of these affidavits were signed by Fred J. Weyand and Lawrence Letherman, former agents of the department of justice, who claimed that all the department of justice agents knew that Sacco and Vanzetti were not highway robbers, and had nothing to do with the South Braintree crime, but that the government wanted "to dispose of them."

Judge Thayer at this hour, the second week after the reading of the affidavits and the hearing of the arguments in open court, still has the case "under consideration." He is reading the affidavits and studying the record, at least that is what he said he was going to do, and declared it would take him several weeks if not months to do it.

Attorney Thompson told Judge Thayer, in view of the fact that the prosecution had not refuted the vital matters presented in the affidavits offered on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, that it shouldn't require five minutes to render a decision ordering a new trial.

But the court continues to delay. While the judge is "considering" what his decision shall be, The DAILY WORKER, from day to day, will present to its readers the damaging facts brought forward in the 63 affidavits and the arguments made in their favor. The whole American working class must be made familiar with these new developments that show the United States government deliberately framed up two workers and tried to put them to death when its agents were fully aware of their innocence.

Dedham, Mass., where this historic labor case is being enacted, that ought to shake the very foundations of capitalism in this country, dates back in American colonial history nearly three centuries to 1635. According to the census of 1900 its population totalled 7,457 with less than one-third, or 2,186 foreign-born.

A free school, one of the first in America to be supported by direct taxation was established in Dedham in 1845. It did not get a public library, however, until 1854. It is not the typical New England factory town, with a huge foreign-born population, but contents itself with the manufacture on a small scale of carpets, handkerchiefs and woolen goods.

The atmosphere here is saturated with the familiarly reactionary New England pride, bitterly hostile to foreigners. Unlike every other court room I have ever been in, this Dedham courtroom in the Norfolk county court house has a great steel cage to the right of the judge's chair, the kind of cage that is used to house animals in the zoo. It is painted a sickly yellow. The judge, a diminutive specimen of humanity, full of self-assurance and self-importance, struts about in a flowing black robe that drags the floor as he walks. Not a very imposing hangman of the working class.

It was into this atmosphere that the two Italian workers, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, were brought six years ago to fight for their lives, confined like wild animals in the courtroom cage, while guards and militiamen, heavily armed, hovered everywhere about during the entire trial and sentence to death. It was a drama well staged by the ruling class. During the hearings two weeks ago Sacco and Vanzetti were not in the courtroom. The cage was empty.

But the last act has not yet been played. The red-baiting of the year 1920, has passed to a very great extent and America's workers should now be able to consider the Sacco-Vanzetti case without prejudice. Labor is in a better position now than ever before to take up the fight for Sacco-Vanzetti as its fight. For it is the struggle of the American working class against the American capitalist class and its lackey, the capitalist government. The 63 affidavits put American capitalism on trial. In the minds of America's workers the capitalist government must be declared "Guilty!"

Tomorrow: The affidavit of Celestino Madeiros.

Aimee's Divorce Went Thru by Collusion in Rhode Island "Mill"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 29.—Aimee Semple McPherson, Pacific coast evangelist, was divorced by her husband, Harold S. McPherson of East Providence in April, 1921, thru the efforts of Leonard W. Horton, who is serving two years in prison for complicity in the Rhode Island "divorce mill," it was learned today.

GERMANY WILL MEET PAYMENTS, SAYS SCHURMAN

U. S. Ambassador Notes
Franco-German Amity

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Germany will meet her reparations payment of 1,500,000,000 marks just as she paid to the last cent the 1,200,000,000 marks during the year just closed, Jacob Gould Schurman, American ambassador to Berlin, predicted today following a call on President Coolidge. The ambassador is taking a two months' vacation in this country.

Schurman reported conditions in Germany to be excellent. The only real problem, he said, is the 1,500,000 of unemployed.

The most amazing thing, the ambassador said, is the change in the relations between Germany and France. Where fifteen months ago a bitter and open hatred existed between the two countries, he said this has been now virtually wiped out.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.



A. F. OF L. CONVENTION ISSUE

of
The New Magazine

SATURDAY
OCTOBER 2

Wm. Z. Foster—
writes on the problems and probable outcome of the convention. With photograph.

A Trade Unionist
of Detroit describes the pre-convention attitude of Detroit labor. With photograph.

Facts and Figures
on the organization of the unorganized. In a splendid article by THURBER LEWIS.

Photograph
of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.

Other Features:

BIG SPENCER—
A story by Kurt Klueber. Illustration by Adolph Dehn.

THE JEWISH THEATRE
IN MOSCOW—
By Ruth Kennel.

EDUCATING YOUNG
WORKERS—
By John Williamson.

HISTORY OF THE
CATHOLIC CHURCH—
By Manuel Gomez.

Cartoons by Ellis, Jerger, Vose,
Hay Bales and others.

SATURDAY,
OCTOBER

2

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MISS WILKINSON SAYS LEADERS MUZZLED WOMEN

General Council Used Large Steam-Roller

BOURNEMOUTH, England, Sept. 22.—(By Mail.)—Indignation against the conduct of the reactionary trade union bureaucracy at the Trade Union Congress continues to grow.

Ellen Wilkinson, former member of the Communist Party, who quit that organization because she thought its methods were not conducive to quick success in revolutionizing the masses, is bitter in her arraignment of the leaders who betrayed the general strike and who are now proving to Miss Wilkinson's satisfaction, that there is nothing to expect from them except further betrayal. Miss Wilkinson is probably learning that the Communist policy is the "shortest cut to the revolution after all."

In an interview with a correspondent of the Sunday Worker, Miss Wilkinson has the following to say on the machine methods used by Margaret Bondfield to still the voices of the delegates who participated in the women's conference. She said in part:

Miss Bondfield's Promise.

"The General Council having almost completely steam-rolled the Trades Union Congress, tried similar machine methods on the women's conference."

"Only the promise of the chairman, Margaret Bondfield, that there would be no similar tactics next year prevented the moving of the adjournment of the conference before it had really begun business."

"The women delegates have been pressing for a conference at which there could be discussion on the appalling fall in women's trade union membership, and on the general apathy among working women."

Not a Rival Congress.

"They had made it clear that they did not want any kind of 'rival' conference in which to discuss things that ought really to be dealt with on the floor of congress itself. The General Council seemed to think that it was only under the most careful shepherding that the women delegates could be allowed to come together at all."

"Of the four resolutions, one was a pious expression of hope that some day women would be organized; the second made provision for the wives of trade unionists, while the third dealt with education in trade unionism for the children. The fourth dealt with family allowances, a matter surely more suitable for the Women's Co-operative Guild or the women's sections of the labor party."

Futile Resolutions.

"Not one resolution concerned any issue in which the unmarried factory girl, the business girl, or the wage earning woman is primarily interested. No mention was made of the appalling conditions under which so many single girls have to exist today. As this was not sufficient, of the five speakers officially appointed by congress, only one was a woman."

"The women made their protest. They are willing to make allowances for a first attempt, but it is to be hoped that next year the General Council will realize that the women want to get their teeth into this special problem of organizing women into the unions, and the treatment they receive when they get there. They want a whole day for the job, and they want the Council to make a special point to the unions with women members that women delegates should be appointed. At this conference only 33 unions out of 75 who were eligible sent delegates; at all, and of these 33 were men and 44 women."

"Miss Horan, the delegate from the General Workers, in the course of her excellent speech said that the General Council must get away from the idea of thinking that women only wanted to be amused. They wanted a serious conference not a 'happy evening for the poor.'"

"And her remarks summed up accurately the opinion of most of the women delegates."

"Next year the women delegates to the T. U. C. will insist on something radically different from this unsatisfactory effort."

Mortgage China's Age Old Treasures to Aid Reactionary Generals

(Special to The Federated Press.)

TIENTSIN, China, Sept. 29.—The recently reorganized committee, which has the custody of the museum and palace effects of the former emperor at Peking, is accused of having negotiated a \$20,000,000 loan with Japanese bankers, the invaluable national relics and treasures of the Manchu palace being the security. The money will be used to prosecute the campaign against the Kuomintang.

Both Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei Fu have approved the terms of the loan. Chang Tso-lin is known to favor either the restoration of the Boy Emperor Hsuan Tung, who has been living since he fled from Peking several years ago in the British settlement here, or taking the power into his own hands. Wu Pei Fu is stated to have opposed the scheme, but the need for funds overcame his scruples.

Spanish Dictator in Interview Claims He Has Had "Divine Aid"

MADRID, Sept. 28.—General Primo de Rivera, Spanish dictator, admitted today in an interview published in La Nacion that he is "lirking of politics."

He added, however, that he feels it necessary to continue in power for perhaps three more years until the national assembly works out the national reconstruction and revises the election laws, and until it produces a new group of men from whom the king can choose a government.

Admits He's a Fine Fellow.

I hope then to continue my military career and never again mix in politics, he said. "I am not vain, nor despot, and realize my limitations. I also realize that I have had divine aid. I shall be satisfied if I can resign with the esteem of my compatriots."

BRITISH UNION LEADER SPEAKS TO CHICAGOANS

Amsterdam Delegation Visits Metal Trades

A large delegation representing the Amsterdam International Federation of Metal Workers, comprising its president and secretary, is in this country, making a tour of several cities prior to a visit to the convention of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. It is learned from the delegates' stop in Chicago.

Brownlie Speaks.

While here, the Chicago Metal Trades Council tendered the delegation a banquet at the Palmer House, at which J. T. Brownlie of England, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, spoke.

Brownlie expressed a belief that present society is built on a wrong basis. He appealed to American workers to join the Amsterdam federation and make common cause with European workers against an "almost useless class whose mission and object is profit."

Against Profit Class.

"This useless and dissipated minority class is destroying humanity and making cogs of the workers," the speaker stated and he would refuse to be a party to its continuance.

Referring to the intense speed up of the American workers, Brownlie pointed out that its relatively insufficient wage return left no margin for "the evenings of life of the worker."

"Capital," he said, "knows no country or creed, but only profit." "Organize into one group with one objective," was Brownlie's advice.

The delegation is declining to state its specific mission in the United States before it has discharged its commission to visit the convention of the Metal Trades Department.

Australia Trying to Introduce Speed-Up; Labor Unions Oppose

By W. FRANCIS AHERN.

Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

MELBOURNE, Aus. (By Mail.)—The Australian federal government has decided to send to the United States a mission of employers and employees to investigate the "reasons why American manufacturers can pay high wages and maintain the enormous output of their factories." The mission has been urged by the employers who are itching to introduce American methods—speeding-up, bonus payments, piece-work, etc.—into Australian factories.

Altho the government will doubtless succeed in inducing some union representatives of the Sam Gompers type to "represent" the workers on the mission, the rank and file of the workers in Australia are strongly opposed to the mission being sent to the United States. They say they are already well informed regarding the tricks resorted to by the American factory owners to speed up production and do not need any further education in that direction.

Australian workers are determined that on no account will they allow speeding-up, piece work or bonus systems to operate in Australia. They hold that they give their employers fair returns for the wages they receive and do not intend to increase production for the mere purpose of adding to the profits of wealthy corporations.

Give More to Kaiser's Family Than He Owned; To Get \$250,000,000

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—A complete settlement has been reached between a representative of the Prussian state and the Hohenzollern family, according to Leipzig newspapers, whereby the former kaiser, crown prince and their families will get 1,000,000,000 gold marks (about \$250,000,000) for a quit-claim against Germany.

Before the war the former kaiser's fortune was estimated at \$10,000,000. It is said the former kaiser will relinquish his claims on many castles.

COST OF U. S. ARMED FORCE IN CHINA BIG

\$3,000,000 a Month Is Boast of Editor

By JAMES H. DOLSEN.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 29.—Radicals have repeatedly charged that the armies of the Great Powers are weapons employed to protect the capitalists of one nation in their exploitation of peoples of another country, particularly of the so-called "backward" lands. This contention is again proven correct by an editorial in the Orient, a Shanghai Journal published "in the interests of the United States Military and Naval Forces." The statement emphasizes the great stakes which traders in the Orient, Europeans as well as Americans, have in the continued presence in those waters of such great fleets.

Fleet insures Imperialist Profits.

"Did you ever hear of an insurance company that paid you a nice fat monthly premium for the privilege of insuring you?" is the editor's opening remark.

"That is a new light in which Far Eastern merchants and businessmen might well regard the American defense forces in the Orient," he continues.

\$3,000,000 a Month.

"Three million of Uncle Sam's good gold dollars every one of the twelve months in the year!"

"Aside from giving American interests out here better protection than is afforded by the most liberal insurance policy ever written in that they prevent losses whereas the insurance companies only make good on them, this is the monthly premium paid out by the three arms of the service in the Far East."

How It Is Spent.

"Official estimates just gathered by the Orient place the combined payrolls of the Asiatic Fleet, Legation Guards, 15th Infantry (at Tientsin), and the army contingents in the Philippines at \$3,000,000 a month, virtually all of which is spent right here where it is paid out." He declares there are "approximately 6,800 officers and men in the Asiatic fleet, with slightly more than that many in the Philippine detachments, more than 1,000 at Tientsin, and another 300 at Peking."

"The monthly payroll of the active vessels of the Asiatic fleet, according to these figures, is placed at \$621,000 (gold) monthly. In addition to this huge amount there are heavy payrolls handed out monthly at Cavite and Olongapo (naval bases in the Philippines), where hundreds of men are employed, many of them skilled mechanics drawing top wages, together with crews of yard craft and other auxiliary vessels. The army payrolls account for the tremendous balance, but in the total there has not been included the wages of the officers and men of either the Philippine Scouts or the Philippine Constabulary, which would carry Uncle Sam's military payroll in the Orient much higher still."

Benefits Business.

"There is hardly a class of businessmen along the China coast, in the up-river cities, in Japan, or in the Philippines who does not benefit directly or indirectly and draw his share of this big 'premium.'"

"Besides the payroll, the American Asiatic fleet expends monthly with ships chandlers and provision merchants of the Orient \$200,000 (gold) and turns over to oil companies \$60,000 (gold) for fuel oil. In addition to all the above, the United States navy department is now preparing to start the construction at the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering company, at Shanghai, of six new gunboats for the Yangtze patrol at a cost of no less than \$4,200,000 (gold)."

They All Do It.

What is true of the American fleet in the Orient is similarly true of the British and the Japanese fleets. The business of supplying the thousands of sailors thus employed with the necessities of life and the other locally supplied needs of such armadas is an enormously profitable capitalist enterprise. The groups engaged in such trade are a powerful reinforcement to the mighty international financial magnates whose needs dictate the policies of America, Great Britain and Japan in such countries as China.

Concessions in China Traded for Ammunition to Reactionary Armies

(Special to The Federated Press.)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 29.—According to a French wireless reported by the Reuter news service, a Hamburg firm has obtained a concession for the exploitation of lead and antimony mines in China in return for deliveries of arms and ammunition.

Two Killed in Plane Crash.

STOCKTON, Cal., Sept. 29.—Two aviators were burned to death near here today when their airplane collapsed 100 feet in the air and burst into flames the minute it struck the ground.

The dead: Captain William Gregg, 44, world war veteran, and Carl Cody, 23-year-old youth of London, near Stockton.

U. S. COURT AIDS IN ILLEGAL GUN RUNNING TO CHINESE REACTION

(Special to The Federated Press.)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 29.—Charges of conspiracy to sell munitions of war to Chinese have been dismissed in a hearing before Commissioner Lorton of the United States Court for China on the ground that such traffic is no violation of the District of Columbia criminal code, to which American residents in China are subject. J. W. Maloney, a star on the local baseball team, and R. Barrett, defendants, have been released.

Among the provisions agreed upon at the Washington Conference in 1922, was one binding the nine nations there represented to place their official ban on exporting arms to China. By the commissioner's decision the situation has been created whereby it is perfectly legal for Americans residing in China to supply the militarists with munitions at the same time that the American government is officially pledged to do its best to prevent such shipments to China.

GERMAN PRESS HITS POINCARE ON WAR GUILT

Tries to Cover Up His Own War Making

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—While government officialdom today maintains a calm attitude toward Premier Poincare's outbursts on the subject of Germany's war guilt, the entire German press continues its attacks on M. Poincare. The papers accuse him of injecting a spirit of hatred and bitterness into Franco-German relations at a moment when Foreign Ministers Briand and Stresemann are trying to lay the foundation for a lasting peace.

Charge Covers His Own Guilt.

The democratic organ Berliner Tageblatt says: "M. Poincare is always troubled by bad dreams. He talks about war guilt even in his sleep. The French premier, who incessantly reverts to the same charges against Germany, creates the impression that he is actually trying to defend himself against his own guilt. It would be better if the atmosphere of peace were not poisoned by this talk of vengeance."

Poincare One War Conspirator.

Herr Stresemann's mouthpiece, Taegliche Rundschau, says: "Poincare has every reason to keep quiet regarding the question of war guilt, since he personally was one of the conspirators who caused the war. But Franco-German conciliation will march onward despite M. Poincare's speeches."

The moderate nationalist organ, Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, says: "M. Poincare should co-operate with Germany rather than with Wall Street, whose mentality is a riddle to him. The imbecile old Adam is only trying to save his face."

New Canadian Cabinet Takes Over Dominion Government at Ottawa

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 28.—The liberal government of W. L. MacKenzie, which went out of office on June 29, stepped back into power as a result of the recent general elections, in which the liberals gained several seats while the conservatives suffered corresponding losses.

Mr. King's cabinet is follows:

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs—W. L. MacKenzie King.

Minister of Finance—J. A. Robb.

Minister of Justice—Ernest La Pointe.

Minister of Railways—C. A. Dunning.

Minister of Interior—Charles Stewart.

Minister of Public Works—J. O. Elliott.

Minister of Agriculture—W. R. Motherwell.

Minister of Trade and Commerce—James Malcolm.

Minister of Customs and Excise—W. D. Euler.

Minister of Health—Dr. J. H. King.

Minister of Immigration—Robert Forke.

Postmaster General—P. J. Veniot.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries—P. J. A. Cardin.

Solicitor General—Lucien Cannon.

Secretary of State—Fernand Rinfret.

Minister of Labor—Peter Heenan.

Minister Without Portfolio—Senator R. Daurand.

The portfolio of national defense has not yet been filled.

Premier King will attend the imperial conference in London during October. Ernest La Pointe, minister of justice, and possibly other ministers will accompany him.

Parliament probably will be called the first week in December.

To All Trade Unions and Workingclass Organizations To All Workers

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

TODAY there is only one out-and-out, aggressive and militant working class daily in the English language in the United States—a country with more than thirty millions of workers. This is The DAILY WORKER.

Being part of the American labor movement, you can readily see the burning need for such a paper as The DAILY WORKER—a daily which unceasingly and fearlessly fights for the workers in every city of the land and in every struggle of the oppressed and exploited. Race, creed, color, nationality don't count one bit with The DAILY WORKER when there is to be a call to action or a mobilization for a fight against the capitalist class anywhere and at any time.

You know that it costs piles of money to get out a daily paper and to keep it going. The American employing class spends nearly a billion dollars year in and year out only thru the subsidy of advertising to keep its press going full speed against the working people and the impoverished farming masses. The eleven thousand American millionaires are doing more than their bit pouring out many millions in many other ways to keep their press on the job fighting the workers.

Of course, you know that THE WORKERS MUST BUILD AND HAVE A POWERFUL PRESS OF THEIR OWN. But this is a hard job. It costs very much. And yet we cannot possibly get along well without a mighty working class press to battle courageously and unflinchingly for the interests and demands of the exploited masses. THIS IS EXACTLY WHAT THE DAILY WORKER HAS BEEN DOING FROM THE VERY FIRST DAY OF ITS EXISTENCE.

NOW THE DAILY WORKER IS UP AGAINST IT. We are having a very hard time to keep going. We have no advertising revenue from the bosses and bankers or any other sort of subsidy from the exploiters of labor. We will continue publication only if YOU say so. The DAILY WORKER IS YOUR PAPER. Invest in it. KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

If you will ask for references, we will not be able to give you the same ones that the New York Times or World, or the Chicago Tribune, or the Los Angeles Times, or any of the other hundreds of prosperous employing class dailies will give you. Not a single banking house, not a single broker on "the street," not a single manufacturing corporation in the whole country will tell you to put your money in an investment to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

The best we can do in giving you proof of our reliability is to refer you to hundreds of labor unions and working class organizations and thousands of exploited workers thruout the country.

If you want to know why YOU should support THE DAILY WORKER and make an immediate contribution, as best you can, to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER, then ask:

1. The thousands of heroic striking textile workers in Passaic.
2. The thousands of victorious fur workers in New York City.
3. The thousands of garment workers bravely battling against vicious injunctions.
4. The growing progressive forces fighting to save the Miners' Union.
5. The scores of thousands of badly underpaid workers in the rubber factories in Akron, in the automobile plants in Detroit, in the steel mills in Pittsburgh and Gary.
6. The thousands of workers striving to build an American labor party.
7. The many thousands of persecuted foreign-born workers.
8. The increasing thousands of fearless fighters for the defense of the workers' right to the freedom of speech, press, assembly and organization.
9. The scores of thousands of progressive and left wing workers in the trade union movement.
10. The hundreds of thousands striving for the establishment of a workers' and farmers' republic and the abolition of capitalism in the United States.

WHAT BETTER REASONS AND WHAT MORE RELIABLE REFERENCES CAN WE OFFER YOU FOR YOU AND YOUR ORGANIZATION GIVING NOW—TODAY—IMMEDIATELY TO

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

With working class greetings,

JAY LOVESTONE,

Chairman, Campaign Committee to Keep The DAILY WORKER.



Keep the Daily Worker!

For Militant Trade Unionism

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Here's \$..... to keep The DAILY WORKER.

Name

Street

City State

For Local Union No.

WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

In a number of states nominations have been filed by petition while in others the petition campaign is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots.

Nominations officially filed:

Michigan.

Michigan—The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, September 14: Governor, William Reynolds. Congress, 13th District, William Mollenhauer. Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner. Congress, 9th District, Daniel C. Helder.

Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania—The following were the candidates nominated: Governor, H. M. Wicks. Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hills. Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins. United States Senator, E. J. Cary. State Legislature, first district, Ernest Carothers and Anna Welsman. Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Cella Paransky. For Congress. Seventh District, Margaret Yeager. Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Skirio. Ninth District, William P. Mikades. Thirtieth District, Sam Shore. State Senator, William Schmidt.

Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich. United States Senator, James A. Ayers. Secretary of State, Nelson Dawey. State Treasurer, Leonard Forscher. Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helena Dietrich. State Auditor, O. McSwain.

Massachusetts.

Governor, Lewis Marks. Lieutenant Governor, Albert Oddie. U. S. Senator, John J. Ballam. Treasurer, Winfield A. Dwyer. Auditor, Emma P. Hutchins. Attorney General, Max Lerner. Secretary of State, Harry J. Canter.

Ohio.

Canton, Stark County. State Senator, 41st District, Carl Guillod. State Assemblyman, 21st District, Peter Pichler.

FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:

OHIO

Allen County. Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Edwin Blank. Representative to the General Assembly, Corbin N. Shook. Sheriff, B. K. McKencher. County Auditor, C. E. Thompson. County Commissioner, Karl W. Frey. County Treasurer, Frank Clay. County Recorder, L. L. Laidis. Prosecuting Attorney, Carl B. Blank. Clerk of the Courts, Robert J. Kelley.

WASHINGTON. J. L. Freeman, candidate United States senate of the Farmer-Labor Party.

PETITION CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS TO PUT THESE CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOTS:

Illinois.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois. S. Hammersmark, for congressman from 7th congressional district. Mathilda Kalousek, congresswoman for 6th congressional district. Elizabeth Griffin, congresswoman for 1st congressional district.

New York.

Governor, Benjamin Gitlow. Lieutenant Governor, Franklin P. Brill. Attorney General, Arthur S. Leeds. State Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz.

(Manhattan). Assembly 6th District, Benjamin Lifchitz. Assembly 8th District, Rebecca Grecht. Assembly 17th District, Julius Codkind. Assembly 18th District, Abraham Markoff. Congress 13th District, Charles Krumbein. Congress 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress 20th District, William W. Weinstein. Senate 14th District, Elmer T. Allison.

(Bronx). Assembly 3rd Dist., Elias Marks. Assembly 4th District, Isidore Steiner. Assembly 5th District, Charles Zimmerman. Assembly 7th District, Joseph Boruchowitz. Congress 23rd District, Mollseye J. Olgin.

(Brooklyn). Assembly 6th District, George Primoff. Assembly 14th District, Samuel Nesin. Assembly 23rd District, Fannie Warshafsky. Congress 10th District, Bertram D. Wolfe. Senate 7th District, Morris Rosen.

Connecticut.

Governor, William MacKenzie. Lieutenant Governor, Edward Mrasko. Comptroller, John Gombos. Sec'y. of State, Jane H. Feldman. Treas. H. Wolfson.

Workers (Communist) Party

DISTRICT THREE LAUNCHES BIG DRIVE TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—The Political Committee of District 3 at its last meeting of September 18 gave careful consideration to the crisis of The DAILY WORKER and took immediate steps to raise the quota of \$3,000.

The critical situation of The DAILY WORKER was reported by Acting District Organizer Ball to the Baltimore membership meeting on Sunday, September 19. The comrades responded enthusiastically pledging their selves to raise the sum of \$500.

To Tour District on Campaign. A short tour has been arranged for Comrade Ball and DAILY WORKER Agent Spivack covering the following cities:

September 30—Baltimore, Md. October 1—Washington, D. C. October 2—Richmond, Va. October 3—Norfolk, Va. October 4—Trenton, N. J. Philadelphia to raise \$2,000.

The campaign was launched in Philadelphia thru a general functionaries' meeting followed by section membership meetings held during the past week. In all cases the comrades responded loyally to the appeal of the party to keep The DAILY WORKER. Not a single member which attended the meetings failed to make his contribution. Various plans were devised at the section meeting to assure the reaching of the quota set by each section meeting. In spite of the numerous local difficulties which the comrades have to face, they are determined to oversubscribe their quota. The district organization will raise \$500 thru the arrangement of a bazaar and thru the soliciting of funds among the numerous sympathizers and friends of the movement.

Sections Act. The past weeks the sections met with the following results. Section 1—Has set for itself a quota of \$500 and immediately contributed in cash and pledges \$121.00. A Save The DAILY WORKER affair has been arranged for Saturday, Oct. 23, at 1601 S. Camac street.

Section 2—Has set a quota of \$500 and immediately raised \$168.25 in cash and pledges. An affair for The DAILY WORKER was arranged for Saturday, Oct. 9, at 521 York Ave.

Section 3—Set a quota of \$500 and raised on the spot \$120 in cash and pledges. A section affair for The DAILY WORKER is being arranged.

The following were the first com-

rades in the city to respond in cash contributions:

SECTION 1.
Nucleus A—
Nicola Almola \$ 5.00
Nucleus B—
Liza Levy 2.00
Louis Barale 5.00
Nucleus C—
Samuel Ball 10.00
F. Feilerstein 5.00
Nucleus F—
A. Dargodas 1.00

SECTION 2.
Nucleus A—
Harry Pibosian 2.00
Sophie Nechowitz 1.00
David Koff 5.00
Deszo Milgram 1.00
P. Pudis 1.00
W. Koval 5.00
Jerry Bulakows 2.00
Nucleus B—
Joseph Stemple 1.00
August Warren 5.00
F. Blonkus 2.00
Joseph Schmidt 10.00
Nucleus C—
J. Morrin, Camden, N. J. 1.00
Emil Swenson 1.50
Nucleus D—
John Kontrotas 5.00
Nucleus E—
John Repps 1.00
Jacob Eichna 1.00
Fred Firman 1.25

SECTION 3.
Nucleus A—
Alex Hiller 1.00
Walter Kaniuszek 1.00
August Rodin 5.00
Nucleus B—
M. Kaurlo 1.00
D. Kluchivsky 1.00
Nucleus C—
A. Demko 2.00
Emilio Berardi 2.00
Philip Richyaski 1.00
F. Vidolin 1.00
William Trotzky 5.00
William Patterson 5.00

SECTION 4.
Nucleus A—
Becky Lipids 2.00
Ida Eftand 1.00
Clara Yampolsky 5.00
Liza Yampolsky 3.00
Anna Chudoff 2.00
Nucleus B—
H. Disken 10.00
N. Glazer 5.00
Nucleus C—
Frank Horowitz 1.00
George Kipness 1.00
Frank Winkler 5.00
Joseph Mirsch 1.00

Detroit Party Gives Big Ball Oct. 2nd; Gitlow Speaks Oct. 5

DETROIT, Sept. 29.—The first Ball of the season will be held by the Workers Party in Detroit, Saturday, October 2nd at the New Finnish Labor Temple, Ball Room, 5969 14th St., (near McGraw).

Several hundred out-of-town delegates and visitors to the state convention of the Workers Party, District Seven Conference of the Workers Party and the American Federation of Labor convention will be present at the Ball in addition to all the Communists, radicals, progressives and left wingers of Detroit. The Ball committee is prepared to handle a record crowd. Admission of 75c. will be charged which will include wardrobe.

Ben Gitlow will address the third election campaign mass meeting of the Workers Party in the Old House of the Masses, 2646 St. Aubin on Tuesday, October 5. Special meetings will be held before the factories and announcements made in the four shop papers issued by the Workers Party shop nuclei which will be used to attract the auto workers to the meeting.

Boston Communists Ratify Ticket at Friday Night Meeting

BOSTON, Mass.—The Workers (Communist) Party of Massachusetts is holding a ratification meeting Friday evening, Oct. 1, at Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton street. Ben Gitlow, candidate for governor of New York state, will be the chief speaker. The candidates to be ratified at this meeting are: John J. Ballam for U. S. senator; Lewis Marks, candidate for governor; Albert Oddie, for lieutenant governor; Harry J. Canter, for secretary of state; Max Lerner, for attorney general; Winfield A. Dwyer, for state treasurer; Emma P. Hutchins, for state auditor. Bert Miller will preside.

This meeting is the windup of a series of meetings held in various parts of the state to open the 1926 election campaign. The candidates will declare their views on the important questions confronting the workers of Massachusetts. Friday night will indeed be a red night for the Hub City.

Stage Play to Aid Daily Worker Drive

One of the most attractive features of the affair which local Chicago has arranged for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER on October 24th at the Douglas Park Auditorium, will be the play by Elmer Rice entitled, "The Adding Machine."

This was given several seasons ago on Broadway and scored a great hit with the intelligent theater-goers of New York. The play deals with a certain Mr. Zero, a bookkeeper who, when his labor power is replaced by an adding machine, ups and kills his boss, is sent to trial and sentenced to death. The rest of the play deals with his adventures in heaven and in hell.

The Studio Players, who have already given it several times in their little theater at 326 N. Clark St., consider it one of their best presentations.

In addition to the play, a banquet will be served at 7 p. m. and dancing will begin at 9 p. m. There will be a charge of 50c. for the play, and the banquet and dancing additional.

Small Earthquake in California. SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Sept. 29.—A sharp earthquake shock rumbled Santa Barbara at 9:50 a. m. yesterday but no serious damage was reported. The tremor lasted about seven seconds.

Federal Taxes to Be Two Billion. WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Federal income tax collections for the calendar year of 1926 will amount to nearly \$2,000,000,000, according to treasury estimates.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.

OPERATION OF COMPENSATION LAW IS URGED

Various Plutes Favor Longer Hours

Legislative means for improving the operation of the Workmen's compensation act were suggested by Miss Frances Perkins to the New York State Industrial Survey Commission at its session in the Bar Association Building.

More Rosy Cheeks. Miss Perkins told of the health of young women under the old regulation of 60 hours a week as compared with the present law allowing but 54 hours a week. She declared that the six hours meant more red cheeks, a greater interest in work and more time for leisure. She added that when the law provided for a 48-hour week there would still be greater joys and greater production.

Urges Amendments. To increase the value of the act Miss Perkins urged several amendments. She asked that the limit of \$3,600 for a temporary total disability be increased to \$5,000; that the board of review be empowered to act on the reclassification of disabilities; that the section governing the review of awards be amended to give to the reviewing board power to take into consideration factors other than wages in deciding the final award; that the rules of evidence and procedure be changed to permit the admission of hearsay evidence when obtained from a reliable source, and that the uninsured employer and insurance company be obliged to pay into the rehabilitation fund.

Textile Barons' Alibi. Mr. Smith said that in New York his textile firm found it impossible to compete with the mills in South Carolina and that in Massachusetts the mills were working only thirty hours a week while in South Carolina they were in some instances working on an average of sixty-five hours a week. This, he said, permitted the mills of South Carolina to operate at a cost so much lower than in either New York or Massachusetts that it would be only a question of time when the mills in Massachusetts would be forced to close down. He declared that the eight-hour day would bring about a bad economic condition as compared with other states.

Potter For Long Hours. Mr. Salisbury said that three companies in New York state provided 35 per cent of the total pottery output of the country. This applied mainly to dishes. About 35 per cent of the employees were women and most of them worked on a piece basis. He declared that the adoption of a forty-eight-hour week would disrupt the present system employed in these places and be a slight hardship on the employer.

Missouri Compensation Law Up for Referendum

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—(FP)—Whether Missouri labor is to have the protection of a workmen's compensation law depends upon the result of a referendum in the general election, Nov. 2. The last legislature passed a law which has been jointly approved by the Missouri State Federation of Labor and the employers' organizations.

The measure was suspended pending a referendum, largely the work of professional damage suit attorneys whose business is at stake, President Green, of the A. F. of L., has issued an appeal for ratification of the law. Missouri is the only important industrial state without a compensation law.

All Fire Fighters Get Raise. WASHINGTON—(FP)—Every member of the Intl. Assn. of Fire Fighters—some 20,000 in all—has secured a wage increase which averages \$1000 a year since the international was formed in 1918. This is the high light in the annual report to be presented to its convention which opens Oct. 4 in Philadelphia. In the fire departments that have been unionized the personnel has been increased from 20 to 80% in the same period as a means of reducing long hours on duty.

COWDERY GOES TO CALIFORNIA

DEAR Comrade Editor:—We lay plans, start projects, and try to put them over. We succeed! Not so much in always doing as we planned, but in doing something! We lay a better foundation for a better attempt.

In The DAILY WORKER issues of August 9, 10, 13, and 18, you published the beginnings of my efforts to establish delivery routes in Chicago by means of house-to-house canvassing for "serve" subscribers. My work in this locality is about finished and a detailed report will be left with the city circulation department.

The results are: About 2,500 families canvassed, 600 either not seen at all, or refused an interview; 600 purchased one or more copies; 110 made a trial order; 40 of these became permanent readers as long as weekly collection and daily delivery could be continued; 20 of these became subscribers by paying a subscription in advance, with mail delivery. The rest were practically non-committal.

The difficulties and defects are: Lack of canvassers to cover our working class residential areas. Lack of boys, or others, to deliver routes. One must travel four miles to deliver 40 papers; also, the Saturday collection is a considerable chore.

Lessons: The canvassing must be done. Subscriptions must be taken for mail delivery. Bolsheviks are found, not made in process of canvass. The paper's message, however, in some form, must be sold to everyone who will buy one copy of the paper, a specially prepared handbook, etc.

A letter from The DAILY WORKER to prospective subscribers must be invariably used. A record, house by house, must be kept. Back calls and special trips must be avoided; also arguments and explanations. Let the literature and economic circumstances do that. Do not bother about bread and butter for yourself. I have followed this work all my life and never have been unreasonably hungry or uncomfortable. More workers on this job! Especially those who cannot function in shop nuclei.

It is my intention to carry on this work in Oakland, California, including San Francisco and the Bay district. Other comrades and myself expect to leave Chicago for San Francisco by auto about Oct. 5.

In California all political parties, except the old parties, are practically prohibited. The petitions required for new parties are not only large, but hedged about by supposedly impossible requirements. A big political campaign will be on there in 1928. By beginning now we can force a new party on the ballot in 1928. The same canvass that gets readers for The DAILY WORKER can prepare the minds of thousands for signing our petitions. Each person canvassed can be told about this and their minds prepared so that they will register Farmer-Labor. Thus we will know where these people are and the regular canvassing force already functioning, with others who come to life only in campaigns, can quickly prepare any size of petition the "smart alex" politicians may require.

TO prospective canvassers, anywhere, let me say that there is a living, even a good living, in this work for anyone who will select an area in any working class district and stick to it. The income depends upon finding those who are willing to repeatedly renew their subscriptions. At first a lot of canvassing is necessary. The income will be small, it being necessary to sell something in addition to the paper to piece out. As time passes, the job of canvassing will decrease and that of collecting will increase until a satisfactory means of employment and income will be established.

A canvasser now for every 20,000 workers in California. A monster political petition for California in 1928. Ten thousand DAILY WORKER subscribers in California by 1928. Every other state in proportion. Do it now! Fraternally, P. B. Cowdery.

THE DAILY WORKER
Make it a weekly habit.
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

A POLICY FOR LABOR SPORTS.

IN spite of the tremendous development and popularity of sports in this country, in spite of the great extent to which the bosses use sports to control the thoughts and actions of the workers, there is, as yet, no mass opposition sports' movement organized by the workers. We have of course a few workers' sports groups, but these are all organized by and composed of foreign speaking workers—and cannot, yet, be said to constitute an American workers' sports movement.

What are the main reasons why no workers' sports movement has been developed in America, the classic land of sports and athletics? The reasons are threefold: The first and most important is of course that the American working class is very backward politically, it is still permeated to a large extent with class collaborationist ideology.

The second is that the bosses have thoroughly organized sports, have obtained almost a complete monopoly on the sports activities of the workers, has trained them to come to the capitalist controlled gymnasiums, fields and organizations.

The third is that the class-conscious section of the workers and workers' athletes have paid entirely too little attention to the problem. It is especially with the last factor that we must deal.

In the past the workers' sports movement has made the mistake of being

too narrow in its work, of confining the sports organization only to the advanced workers. This is a fatal mistake. We do not organize the sports movement only for class conscious workers; we organize it to help make workers class conscious. In the past the work was done in jerks; it started and it stopped. The building of the workers' sports movement demands system, clarity and a correct policy. These are some of the points which should be stressed in all workers' sports organizations.

Try to Bar Children of Chinese from the Schools of Oakland

* OAKLAND, Sept. 29.—Agitation for segregation of Chinese in Oakland schools was under way here today. Already parents of 75 white pupils have kept their children away from the public schools until school authorities remove Chinese students from the institution.

Superintendent of Schools Fred M. Hunter declared that he had no intention of segregating the Chinese pupils and said that if the children were not sent back to school prosecution under the compulsory education law will follow.

You--

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The Drive to Keep the Daily Worker



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CALIFORNIA—
John Dekker, Elk Grove.....\$ 2.00
A. Adler, Los Angeles.....5.00
J. Studevant, Oakland.....5.00
Dan Dill, Plaster City.....5.00
Paul Reuter, Denver.....10.00
ILLINOIS—
Jimmie Craig, Chicago.....1.00
Alex Engelgard, Chicago.....1.00
Nels Kjar, Chicago.....8.00
James Koutny, Chicago.....5.00
Al Rafsky, Chicago.....6.25
F. H. Sanderson, Chicago.....5.00
John Stuffer, Chicago.....2.00
MASSACHUSETTS—
Michael Maslanka, Jamaica Plains.....2.00
MINNESOTA—
H. Gadanlian, Detroit.....2.00
VIRGINIA—
H. V. Nurni, Virginia.....5.00

NEBRASKA—
Wm. Oberg, Polk.....5.00
NEW JERSEY—
A. Barnett, Newark.....2.00
NEW YORK—
A. Belt, New York City.....5.00
Jack Feurer, New York City.....2.00
E. Mendel, New York City.....35.00
O. Pincus, Bronx.....2.00
Henry Pollack, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00
Window Cleaners' Union, Local 8, New York City.....10.00
OHIO—
C. Nelson, Cleveland.....1.00
Lester House, Coshocton.....2.00
Charles Litz, Sandusky.....1.00
PENNSYLVANIA—
Mark Kapsha, Gresson.....2.00
Domnick C. Rendecavage, Gliberton.....5.00
Peter Christian, Murraysville.....1.00
Sherman Chang, W. Philadelphia 2.00
John Reichle, Madison Heights.....5.00

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1937

HURWITZ FINDS JOBS SCANTY IN A. MELLON'S CITY

But Thinks Pittsburgh's Slaves Awakening

By JOHN HURWITZ
(Worker Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 29.—Signs of the much vaunted Coolidge-Mellon prosperity seem to be completely lacking in this city, the home and balliwick of Andy Mellon. The only jobs I have found open in the slave market all week have been railroad construction jobs which pay the very high sum of 40 cents an hour for the hardest kind of pick and shovel work. Out of such wages as these the men are expected to pay from a dollar and a half to two dollars a day for lodging which in these camps are of the most primitive kind usually consisting of condemned box cars for sleeping quarters and the food served consists of three different varieties three times a day.

Coffee and Beans.

Namely the following: beans, bread and coffee for breakfast; bread, coffee and beans for dinner, and coffee, beans and bread for supper, seven days a week. In addition to that they are forced to buy all their clothing and other supplies from a company agent who charges anywhere from 10 to 200 per cent higher than the regular price for his wares. Nevertheless in spite of this, the agencies do not fail to get recruits as a great many are utterly destitute and will grasp at any straw which gives hope of enabling them to keep life in their bodies.

White and Colored.

A significant feature of these agencies is that they will only hire white or colored men separately. Thus the Wabash Railroad advertises for whites in one agency and for colored in another. This shows that the railroads are keeping up their policy of keeping the white and colored workers separated and therefore mutually misunderstanding, distrustful and to a certain extent hostile to each other. As is bitterly remembered by a great many railwaymen it was this attitude together with the criminal stupidity of the union officials, which had a great deal to do with the failure of the shopmen's strike of 1922. However a hopeful sign was that both white and colored workers commented upon this fact and seemed to have a fairly clear viewpoint of its intent.

SATURDAY, OCT. 16

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1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

UNSAFE BRIDGE SENDS LOGGERS TO THE GRAVE

Another Bridge Used Menaces Other Men

By a Worker Correspondent.

RAYVIEW, Wash., Sept. 29.—Recently at the English Logging Camp, 25 miles south of Mount Vernon, a logging train crossing a bridge forty feet high went down into the gully when the bridge collapsed.

The Price of Lumber Trust Profit.

The fireman was crushed against the boiler and scalded to death. The engineer was so badly hurt that he is near death. The two brakemen jumped, one caught a broken rail and pulled himself up to safety, the other caught hold of a timber, but was struck by a flying tie and fell forty feet onto the rocks below and was badly injured.

The "accident" was preventable. The bridge had been built of unpeeled hemlock and was considered unsafe two years ago as the timbers were as rotten as they could be and still stand up.

Another Slaughter Prepared.

Another bridge near the same camp 140 feet long is nearly as bad and yet trains run over it daily and haul a mixed train of "mulligan cars"—the cars the men ride to and from work on, and logs on the same train.

This is surely preparing another "accidental" slaughter of workers. But life of the workers is cheap under capitalism.

Good Books

Religion

The Profits of Religion, by Upton Sinclair. Paper, \$1.00. Cloth, \$1.50.
God and My Neighbor, by Robert Blatchford. Paper, .25.
Communism vs. Christianity, by Bishop Brown. Paper, .25.
Foundations of Christianity, by Karl Kautsky. Cloth, \$4.00.

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RESERVISTS IN GRAND POW-WOW OVER COMMUNISM

Arm Chair Soldiers Discuss "Menace"

By MAX COHEN
(Worker Correspondent)

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 29.—"Reserve Officers Study Communism" was the headline in the local press. This sounded rather interesting, as did the news item following it. It went something like this—"Major Arthur Boettcher, executive officer of the 343rd Infantry reserve, also in charge of organized reserve corps activities in this district, and Captain L. C. Ives will address tonight's meeting of the Reserve Officers' Association in the Federal Building at 7:30 o'clock."

The writer managed to get hold of the prepared speech of one officer, the main speaker. The "study" proved to be nothing but nonsense about "the enemy trying to eliminate the military" and an exhortation to 100 per cent patriotism. The men were urged to read "Ye Shall Know the Truth" by Fred Marvin, "Reds in America" by R. M. Whitney, and the New York Commercial, in order to rouse them to fury against the "pacifists" and "reds."

Against Gas.

Listen to this: "Their point of attack is the chemical warfare service. There are two purposes for first attacking the chemical service. The enemy fears the gas division more than anything else (by the enemy, I mean the Reds). THEY CAN PULL NONE OF THEIR TRAITOROUS DIRTY TRICKS AS LONG AS THE GAS DIVISION FUNCTIONS, AS YOU MEN KNOW. It is the elimination of the chemical warfare service (poisoned gas) as they so falsely and cunningly state, that is to be the first step in the final elimination."

"They have fomented dissension, controversy and ill-feeling in the various divisions of the army. All this has been done to pass by the combined drive of Russia and her confederates, the pacifists in the U. S. A."

Denver Labor Back of Foreign-Born Protection Fight

By LEE W. LANG,
Worker Correspondent.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 29.—On Friday evening, Sept. 17, a large crowd of workers and sympathizers met at Walters' Hall to organize a Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers.

James A. Ayres called the meeting to order. He also read a number of bills pending before congress, which, if enacted into law, will mean the persecution of foreign born workers. Quite a number present made short talks on the necessity of organizing for the protection of foreign-born workers.

Delegates were present representing labor organizations and a delegation representing the Denver Trades Assembly. Mary Krassick was elected temporary secretary. It was decided to call a mass meeting for Sunday evening, Oct. 3, at which time permanent officers will be elected and the organization perfected.

N. Y. Pressmen's Union Head Pledges Support to Passaic Strikers

By a Worker Correspondent.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 29.—"You are bound to win if you continue to exercise such magnificent solidarity," were the words of greeting Philip Umstadter, president of Pressmen's Union No. 51 of New York, brot the Passaic strikers last night. Umstadter who is the leader of 3,500 progressive printers affiliated with the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America and who is secretary of the Interstate Pressroom Council, pledged further financial support from his union and praised the textile strikers for their good sense in affiliating with the American Federation of Labor.

Umstadter, who led the fight for the 44-hour week in New York told the workers of the great sacrifices made in the formative period of his union and how the workers had won in spite of obstacles similar to those now faced by the Passaic textile strikers.

Italians Had Look at Pope.

ROME, Sept. 29.—The Pope today gave an unofficial audience to thousands of persons standing in St. Peter's Square as he stood on the gilded dome of the cathedral.

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247 Lorain Ave., Cor. W. 25th St., CLEVELAND, OHIO. — Mailing 317W. Free examination if you bring this ad with you.

A. F. OF L. CATHOLIC LEADERS SIDE WITH CATHOLICS AGAINST MEXICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

ARTICLE II.

(By a Special Correspondent.)

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 29.—President William Green is expected to adopt a "middle-of-the-road," "safe and sane" course when the catholic attack on Mexico comes before the convention of the A. F. of L. in Detroit next month.

He does not want to displease Matthew Woll and his catholic aides. Neither does he care to alienate those of other religions. He is in the difficult position of also trying to hold the support of the various labor organizations of Latin-American countries which make up the Pan-American Federation of Labor. He is expected to declare his support of the Mexican Federation of Labor (the C. R. O. M.) as a labor union without endorsement or condemnation of its attitude toward clericalism. In other words, to veil the desertion of Mexican labor in so-called terms better than even Woll advises.

Another Way of Saying It.

In an editorial in the current issue of the American Federationist, the A. F. of L.'s official publication, it declares the A. F. of L. holds aloof from the religious attitude of the Mexican labor movement, while supporting its economic activities.

John A. Ryan, priest, director of the social service department of the National Roman Catholic Welfare Conference and economic expert of the Roman Catholic University of America, is supposed to counsel "diplomacy" and favor Woll's "left-handed compliment" instead of James Duncan's openly hostile attack on Mexican labor.

But another "labor expert" takes the platform.

Collins Gets a Living That Way.

He is supposed to favor a resolution which would certainly bring a break between the A. F. of L. and the various labor organizations of Mexico and all other Latin-American countries which form the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

This lay priest is none other than Peter Collins, the old-time "enemy of socialist 'free love'."

For a score or more of years Collins has been the Don Quixote of the Knights of Columbus, that secret or-

ganization which would turn the world back into the days of the Inquisition. He it was who made frequent tours of the country, constructing fantastical socialist theories out of twisted quotations from Marx and other economists to poison the minds of the ignorant and mentally lazy.

Wrote Boomerang Resolution.

Now that the socialist party is dead he turns his attention to "Bolshevism" and "Communism."

Collins is credited with part authorship of the Mexican resolution adopted by the K. of C. convention held in Philadelphia recently. It called on the A. F. of L. to join in the war on Mexico as a land whose present rulers are steeped in the "poisonous doctrines of Soviet Russia."

Forced to Back Up.

This resolution, however, acted as a boomerang. Its denunciation was so vicious and exaggerated, its claims of "Mexican atrocities" so completely without foundation that the general reaction of non-catholics greatly modified the well-planned impression upon them created by the Eucharistic Congress. The church had to beat a hasty diplomatic retreat, as it has often been forced to do in its fight for temporal power.

Catholic Boosted De La Huerta.

Collins, however, is undimmed. He passes as an authority on Mexico. He is said to be a friend and colleague of a notorious priest by the name of Kelly, who is bishop of Omaha. Kelly put his name to a book championing Victoriano de la Huerta, a fascist reactionary and freebooter who supported the catholic hierarchy in Mexico in return for its backing of him as a contender for dictator.

(Concluded in next issue.)

CITY ENGINEERS BEHIND FIREMEN IN CLASS VIEWS

Pay Raise Mostly Goes to Highly Paid Chiefs

By CARL HAESSLER, Fed. Press.

While the engineers employed by the city of Chicago have learned the first lesson of solidarity, which is to join the union of their craft before they go on strike, they will lag behind the municipal firefighters in their attitude toward wage increases. The Firemen's Association, Local No. 2, of the International Association of Firefighters, has been working several years for a flat increase of \$300 a year to be applied to everyone in the service. The \$2200-a-year pipeman would get his \$300 raise just as soon and just as much as the \$8000-a-year chief.

The engineers, after an unorganized walkout last year, pulled a successful organized strike this year and got the wage increases they demanded. The chief engineer and all the others joined the union, which is Local No. 14 of the draftsmen and technical engineers international, and all came in for the increases. But while the rank and file averages a raise of \$216 a year the chief engineer gets a \$2000 raise to \$10,000 a year and the chief water construction engineer gets a \$2100 raise to \$4500.

"The lowest-paid man needs the greatest increase," the firemen say, but we compromise by asking for a flat raise all around."

\$77 Passaic Children's Relief Collected at the U. C. W. H. Street Meet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The United Council of Workingclass Housewives has held a very successful open air demonstration for the Passaic strikers at 110th street and Fifth avenue, New York City.

Two thousand workers listened steadily for three hours to the speakers. In all over 5,000 workers attended and spoke. Other speakers were Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Fanny Warshawsky, Lucy Brauhman and Kate Gitlow. Leona Smith acted as chairman.

The collection amounted to \$77. The U. C. W. H. has the task of maintaining two kitchens, where 1,000 children are being fed every day.

Send funds quickly to the United Council of Workingclass Housewives, 80 East 11th street, room 237, New York City.

Worried Over Butler's Prospects.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Cabinet members will join the administration speakers now working in Massachusetts to save Senator Butler from defeat at the hands of David L. Walsh, a former senator.

NEGRO LEADER ARRESTED FOR UNION SPEECH

Rapped Negro Theaters for Open Shop Wage

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Richard B. Moore, Negro labor leader was arrested here for violating an injunction obtained by the Negro-owned Lafayette theater of Harlem, against speaking and agitating in the vicinity of the theater, for the organization of employees of the place. Thinking this was a little raw, the police later changed the charge to disorderly conduct.

Moore was denouncing the Negro theaters which pay scab wages to movie operators. The police first tried to break up the crowd by driving a police car recklessly into the people.

A protest meeting of various organizations under joint auspices was held in Liberty Hall on 135th street, to protest the arrest. Here Moore declared:

"The emancipation of the Negro may have been made with the Civil War, but we are not free yet. Harlem, once the Mecca of the New Negro, is being governed by the politicians, and not the working class as we are supposed to believe."

One Fireman Killed, 300 Girls Menaced in Big 2-11 Fire

One fireman is believed to have been burned to death in flames which temporarily trapped 25 others on the third floor of the blazing Allen B. Wrisley Company building here today, driving 300 girl employees of the American Railway Express Company, next door, to the street.

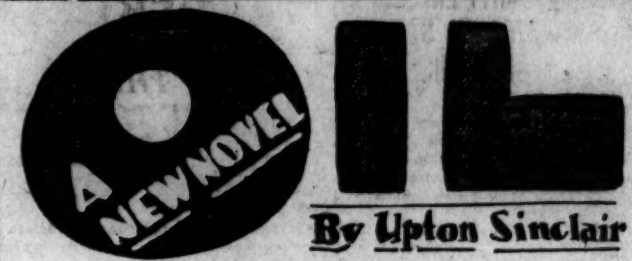
Chicago's dreaded 2-11 fire alarm was sounded as explosions of soap, for which the Wrisley building is used, threatened to send the flames into a paper warehouse nearby.

The fireman is believed to have been caught in an explosion on the third floor.

Shorter Work-Week Than 54 Hours Need of Working Women

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—(FP)—More red cheeks for working women followed the adoption of the law reducing the maximum hours of work for women from 60 to 54 a week. Frances Perkins told the New York State Industrial Survey Commission at its session in the Bar Association Building.

But 54 hours was still far too long, she pointed out, urging a 48-hour law. The shorter work week was opposed by two capitalists—Henry G. Smith, president of the Art Metals Co. of Jamestown, and B. G. Salisbury, a Syracuse manufacturer of pottery.



(Copyright, 1936, by Upton Sinclair)

CHAPTER TEN THE UNIVERSITY

Southern Pacific University had been launched by a California land baron as a Methodist Sunday school; its professors were all required to be Methodists, and it featured scores of religious courses. It had grown enormous upon the money of an oil king who had bribed half a dozen successive governments in Mexico and the United States, and being therefore in doubt as to the safety of his soul, gave large sums to professional soul-savers. Apparently uncertain which group had the right "dope," he gave equally to both Catholics and Protestants, and they used the money to denounce and undermine each other.

If Dad had known that his son was to be educated by the donations of Pete O'Reilly, he would have been at once amused and reassured. Not knowing about it, he paid a visit to the place, to see at least the outside of Bunny's future environment. The university had started far out in the suburbs of Angel City, but now the community had grown around it—which meant another large endowment, contributed by all rent-payers. Its buildings were elaborate, which impressed Dad; the fact that they were crowded with five thousand young men and women impressed him still more, for when Dad saw a great number of people doing the same thing, he concluded it was normal and safe.

Still more reassuring was his meeting with President Alonzo T. Cowper, D. D., Ph. D., L. L. D., For Dr. Cowper was in the business of interviewing dads; he had been selected by his millionaire trustees because of his skill in interviewing trustees. Dr. Cowper knew how a scholar could be at the same time dignified and deferential. Our Dad, being thoroughly money-conscious, read the doctor's mind as completely as if he had been inside it: if this founder of Ross Consolidated is pleased with the education his son receives, he may some day donate a building for the teaching of oil chemistry, or at least endow a chair of research in oil geology. That seemed to Dad exactly the proper attitude for a clergyman-educator to take; everybody in the world was in the business of getting money, and this was a very high-toned way.

Both Dad and Bunny took the university with the seriousness it expected. Neither of them doubted that money which had been gained by subsidizing political parties, and bribing legislators and executive officials and judges and juries—that such money could be turned at once into the highest type of culture, wholesale, by executive order. Bunny plunged into the excitements of courses and credits, he raced from English 5A to Spanish 2, and from there to Sociology 7 and Modern History 14, and accumulated a stack of text-books and listened to lectures, and wrote notes, and stowed in his mind a mass of dates and other details.

It took him a long time to realize that the "English" was cruelly dull, and that the young man who taught it was bored to tears by what he was doing; that the "Spanish" had a French accent, and that the professor was secretly patronizing bootleggers to console himself for having to live in what he considered a land of barbarians; that the "Sociology" was an elaborate structure of classifications, wholly artificial, devised by learned gentlemen in search of something to be learned about; and that the Modern History was taught from text-books which had undergone the scrutiny of thousands of sharp eyes, in order to spare the sensibilities of Mr. Pete O'Reilly, and avoid giving to any student the slightest hint concerning the forces which control the modern world.

II

With equal seriousness Bunny took the social life of this enormous institution. It was the far-off wonderful world to which all high school students had looked; a few lucky ones had got there, and he was among them. His sister's chum had a brother who was a senior and belonged to the best possible fraternity; so the word was spoken, and Bunny was snapped up. They were a fast, free-spending crowd, aggressive, self-confident, slangy, voluble over the prospects of this year's track team. Bunny was a runner, so they had a reason for welcoming him that was more presentable than his old man's oil.

Like all western universities, Southern Pacific was co-educational; so Bunny was exposed to the impact of a mass of femininity, the distilled and concentrated essence of allurements. Such swarms of graceful figures, trim ankles, dimpled white and brown arms, costumes the color of Brazilian butterflies; a kaleidoscope of smiles and flashing eyes, a perpetual zephyr of soft scents, blown from lilac-bushes and jasmine vines and miles upon miles of California orange and lemon-orchards. Something was bound to happen to a young idealist in such an environment—especially when he had just spent the summer in a training-camp for men only.

Not all these bundles of feminine charm were accustomed to follow the market reports upon Ross Consolidated; yet somehow they managed to learn about the discoverer and heir-apparent of the Paradise oil field. Many sets of quick wits were concentrated upon him, he was invited to scores of dances and hundreds of fudge parties and thousands of motor rides. Then a strange rumor spread, here was an unimaginable phenomenon, a young millionaire who would not "pet!" One by one the champion spell-weavers of Southern Pacific wove in vain; before long there were odds posted, and quite a trade in bets as to who would be the first girl that Bunny Ross would kiss! Researches were conducted in the Beach City high school, and word came that the young oil prince carried in his bosom a broken heart; which, of course, made him a romantic figure, and added enormously to his prestige.

(To Be Continued.)

NEW LABOR MOTION PICTURE

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Democracy in Excelsis

The "peepul" rule in this great and glorious land.

They rule because they have the right of the franchise, that high and sacred privilege which makes freemen of serfs.

Nor is it necessary, say the soothsayers of American democracy, for the wide masses of the workers of farm and factory to have a party of their own. Their interests are fully protected and their spokesmen can be chosen without fear or favor thru the medium of the primary elections—that apotheosis of democracy of which only America can boast.

An investigation of the recent primary election in the twentieth ward of the city of Chicago has just been concluded.

The honest and thrifty citizenry of this ward acknowledge Morry Eller as their chief and they go to the polls in serried ranks to uphold the best traditions of men whose forefathers have fought entrenched tyranny and stormed the bulwarks of ancient privilege in many lands.

A stroll thru the twentieth ward furnishes ample evidence that the liegemen of Morry Eller love personal liberty. There are more saloons to the square block in twentieth ward than anywhere else in Chicago. One who knows Chicago will feel at once that no more needs to be said.

No dreary despotism for the twentieth ward. The right of franchise is inviolable and it was invoked with a vengeance. The investigation of the manner in which the bootleggers, gamblers, second-story workers, ladies of the evening, brothel keepers and other honest burghers of the twentieth ward, armed only with the franchise, hurled the invader back from the battlements, discloses the following facts and are now history engraved on the court records of Cook county.

They show that:

Two hundred thirty-nine persons did not vote, but are recorded as having voted.

Eighty-four voted from non-existent addresses.

Nine voted from vacant lots.

Seventy-six voted from vacant buildings.

One hundred and three voted twice. One voted three times.

Five hundred and twenty-nine persons voted, but moved before the primary.

Fifteen hundred and three names on the poll books were unknown at the addresses given.

Twelve died before primary day, altho the books show they voted.

Five names were those of children.

Fourteen outside of the precinct.

One is serving a life term in the penitentiary.

The right of the franchise in the twentieth ward is sacred. It does not pass away with death. Crime, illness or change of residence have no effect upon it.

Great is the primary law which assures the rule of the "peepul," guaranteeing to the initiate the right of voting as often as necessity requires.

If voting once makes a freeman, what shall we say of a twentieth ward citizenry who crowds a life time of balloting into one all too brief election day?

Vox Populi, Vox Dei.

Bunk.

What a mess a labor party will have to clean up.

Poland, Britain and the Soviet Union

The terrorizing of the Polish Sejm by Pilsudski and his army, news of which is contained in the latest dispatches from Poland, shows the progress of the dictatorship in Poland.

The deputies demanded the withdrawal of two members of the Bartel cabinet, but Pilsudski staged a military demonstration and threatened dissolution of parliament unless the deputies withdrew their demands.

Pilsudski's action is extremely significant when coupled with news from England to the effect that Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, has sounded out Briand as to the attitude of France in the event of a new offensive against the Soviet Union. Pilsudski is Great Britain's puppet, but his popular support is weak and Britain can take no chance with the Polish parliament.

The British offensive against the Soviet Union is being carried on under the guise of "establishing a defensive zone" to protect Poland and contemplates conquest of the Ukraine. The sincerity of the diplomatic phrases concerning a "defensive zone" are understood when we recall that the Soviet Union's offer to Poland of a guarantee treaty against attack was refused.

The Paris correspondent of the Sunday Worker states in its issue for September 12:

The British foreign office is at the moment engaged actively in promoting a league of all border states against Russia. Proposals were made to Poland in the last days of August which constitute at once a bribery and a blackmail maneuver. At a time when Britain needs every financial resource she can spare, she is subsidizing Baltic and Central European states to attack Russia.

The reports are that Briand's reply to Chamberlain was to the effect that France did not want trouble in Eastern Europe and that Poland would not get French support in an anti-Soviet offensive, or even in case Poland was attacked.

Due to the financial crisis in France and the rapprochement between France and Germany, Britain is forced for the time being at least to play a lone hand in Poland.

That Britain, convulsed by the miners' strike, driven to distraction by the victorious advance of the Chinese national revolution and worried by the disaffection of the "white" colonies (Canada, South Africa and the Irish Free State), still plots against the Soviet Union and spends money like water to subsidize military adventures from the Baltic to the Aegean, is proof that the British ruling class knows that the workers' and peasants' government of Russia is the most powerful enemy of British and world capitalism and the greatest source of inspiration to the rising British working class and the millions of colonial workers and peasants.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY WORKER!

From Portland to Detroit

WHAT Samuel Gompers always referred to as "that great parliament of American labor"—the convention of the American Federation of Labor—opens its forty-sixth annual session on October 4 in Detroit.

It will be dominated by the most reactionary officialdom of the most reactionary labor movement in the world. The convention will reflect only in a distorted form the needs of the American workingclass.

It will make its own review of its own activities, its own estimate of the status of the American labor movement, draw its own conclusions, put forward its own program as the program of American labor.

In the last year large sections of the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor have made a long step towards agreement with American capitalism. The official movement has abandoned even purely trade union struggles almost entirely. "Worker-employer co-operation" has been ever on its lips. Mass opposition to this policy is developing slowly but surely.

There has been a certain continuity in the policy of A. F. of L. officialdom for the last four years. Its causes and its effects on the mass of the American workingclass must be determined in order that they may be counteracted effectively.

THESE articles are an attempt to describe the American labor movement as it is under the leadership of A. F. of L. officialdom, to determine the strength of the two currents—to the right from above, to the left from below—and to estimate the possibilities for our party and the left wing in the next immediate period.

ARTICLE TWO.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

SO far the history of the drive to the right of the official labor leadership falls naturally into periods marked by A. F. of L. conventions. But since the Atlantic City convention there has been a sort of geometrical progression towards complete reaction which, since the early part of this year, deserves special attention. It has been marked by:

1—The defeat of the anthracite strike thru a combination of negative and positive betrayals which furnish a cross-section of the official policy. They are:

a) Failure to call out the maintenance men.

b) Failure to call a sympathetic strike of the bituminous miners which was more than justified by the continual violations of the Jacksonville agreement.

c) Signing of a five-year agreement.

d) Abandonment of the check-off, i. e., the closed shop.

e) Acceptance of arbitration.

By a process of deception probably without parallel in the American labor movement, the anthracite miners were cajoled into accepting what is in effect a "B. and O." plan for the industry.

2—The legalization of the "worker-employer co-operation" doctrine, which is the basis of the "B. and O." plan by the passage of the Watson-Parker bill supported by the whole officialdom of the railway unions—A. F. of L. and Big Four brotherhoods.

3—The failure of the railway union heads to oppose the appointment by Coolidge to the mediation board authorized by the law of known and avowed enemies of labor.

b) The eulogy of this collection of Wall Street tools individually and collectively in the leading official journals of the railway unions.

c) The united front of the railway executives and railway union heads for the passage of the bill and the appointment of the mediation board.

3—The entertainment of the London Daily Mail delegation of fake trade union leaders by the executive council of the A. F. of L.

Organized by the principal labor-baiting sheet in Great Britain, the Daily Mail, this delegation was sent here to study speed-up systems and make recommendations for their installation in British industry. On their return to Great Britain they issued a statement praising the most powerful open shop corporations in the U. S.

4—The organization of a "labor" life insurance company under the auspices of the A. F. of L. with the heads of forty national and international unions as directors and Matthew Woll, vice-president of the A. F. of L. as president.

5—The organization of a real estate corporation by a group of New York trade union officials.

6—The fight carried on by the A. F. of L. executive against the trade union delegation to the Soviet Union organized by officials, economists and attorneys of A. F. of L. and Railway Brotherhood unions.

7—The sabotage of the Passaic strike for a long period culminating in a public statement denouncing it as "a Communist enterprise and attempting to stop further financial aid to the strikers."

8—Matthew Woll's article in "The Photo-Engravers' Journal" (re-published in the New York Times) proposing a conference of farmer organizations, labor organizations and BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS, under the leadership of Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, to devise ways and means of SAVING WASTE IN INDUSTRY.

The C. P. S. U. and the Opposition Block

By N. BUCHARIN.

(Continued from previous issue)
From the Idea of Freedom for Groups
—to the Idea of Political Democracy
in the Whole Country.

I NOW pass on the fourth problem, the problem of party mechanism in the system of the proletarian dictatorship. You are aware that up to now we Leninists have regarded the unity and coherence of our party as the first prerequisite for the maintenance and firmer establishment of the proletarian dictatorship. We Leninists have always imagined that the proletarian dictatorship can only be secure in our country, if our party plays its role properly, and when this party is in the first place the sole party in our country, that is, when the legal existence of other parties is made impossible, and in the second place the party is consistent in its structure, that is, represents a structure excluding any independent and autonomous groups, fractions, organized currents, etc.

I SHALL not remind you, comrades, of the expenditure of energy, the many words and the many gestures, which we have witnessed from Comrade Zinoviev, from this very platform, in his efforts to demonstrate this elementary Leninist truth. And now this has all changed at once. Now the whole opposition, the whole oppositional block—Trotsky, Kamenyev, Zinoviev, Krupskaya, etc.—demands freedom for fractions within the party. The first signal for this change of front was given by Comrade Zinoviev from the platform of our XIV Party Congress. As you will know, Comrade Zinoviev declared on this occasion that we should call upon all former oppositional groups to share the leadership of the party. This germ has since developed, not merely into a bud, but into a full grown tree, not particularly sweet smelling and aromatic flower. (Laughter.)

IT must be observed that if the opposition now insists on having our party reconstructed on a basis permit-

THE present controversy within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is neither a sign—nor will it be the cause—of a retreat of the revolution. Quite the contrary. It is clear indication of its victorious onward march.

To give a clear understanding as well of the present problems of the Russian Revolution as also of the controversy over the solution of these problems, we are publishing herewith a report made by Comrade Bucharin at the functionaries' meeting of the Leningrad organization of the Communist Party. The report speaks for itself and needs no further elucidation. It is clear and convincing and answers the lies about the retreat of the Russian Revolution.

ing a freedom to form groups and fractions, some of the comrades of the opposition are arriving at conclusions of which we must take careful note if we want to know which way the wind is blowing. Comrade Ossovsky, of whom we have already spoken as a member of the opposition, pronounces the following judgment in the article quoted: In our country there is no unity of economic interests. The working class has its interests, and the peasant class has its interests, differing somewhat. And then there are private capitalists in the union, again a third group of interests. But we have only one party! And if we have only one party, and will not legalize other parties, then we must arrange matters so that there can be elements within our party itself who represent capitalist interests. I am telling you all this in my own words, but Comrade

Ossovsky writes in a learned language as follows:

"The positive solution of this question (that is, the question of the unity of our party) would not be difficult if we had not to prove the possibility of the unity of a party not the only legal one. (That is, if there were other parties as well.) We should then be the sole ruling party, but not the only party in the country. It is a much more complicated matter to prove the possibility of absolute unity in the sole legal party in a country containing extremely multitudinous economic tendencies. No one denies that our economics include spheres in which capitalist spirit of enterprise could play a positive role. In this case the party, remaining a united and sole party, has to actually protect all the interests in the country, including those of capitalist enterprise."

(To Be Continued)

Labor Speeding Up Relief for Passaic

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 29.—The General Relief Committee Textile Strikers, 743 Main avenue, announced today the receipt of \$142.86 from the Springfield conference for relief of the Passaic strikers. A body composed of unions and workers' fraternal organizations, as the result of a house to house collection.

The sum of \$130 was also received from the St. Louis relief conference as the result of a tag day in that city.

From every city come encouraging reports of increased activity and intensification of strike relief efforts. Organized labor is bent on showing the mill bosses that labor is behind the Passaic strikers in the full power of its many millions.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

Company Unions vs. Mining Youth

ONE very menacing enemy of the coal miner is the company union. This is the latest lure of the mine owner to break the bona fide trade unions—the United Mine Workers of America—and to substitute something "just as good" in its place.

The coal mine owners, like other employers of labor, have tried devious devices for smashing real labor unions. In some places and at certain times they have tried to win the workers "loyalty" thru a process of "welfare" petting. They have employed high-salaried "labor experts" and "personal managers" and Y. M. C. A. glad hand mit-shakers. They have attempted to satisfy their workers with all sorts of soothing syrup of the welfare spoon.

Now, in common with other employers in America, they are trying out the company union. Other means having failed, the workers having refused to be fooled, they now offer the company union self-out scheme. They come to the worker and make the most lavish promises. They paint their new toy in the most glittering and attractive colors. They say in effect to the workers: "Look what a pretty little union I'm giving you now. Isn't it cute? No dues, no duties, no responsibilities, no strikes. Nothing to do but work hard! And yet you get a nice committee to listen to your grievances if you really have any. You get all this industrial democracy free of charge. You get more work and a perfect heaven on earth. And you may call it anything you like. 'Work council,' 'efficiency committee,' 'production joint conference,' 'employees' representation.' It's all yours for the asking. If you will please go and stay away from the United Mine Workers of America."

Some tall promises the bosses make. Of course they don't explain just how all this millennium is to be achieved. They simply assure the workers that the U. M. W. of A. is a bad, terrible, Bolshevik organization and that the new, virgin company union is a sweet, cheap, satisfactory and altogether beautiful substitute. And the worker—if he is solid ivory from the collar up—may be inclined to swallow this appeasement. However, if he is a worker of average intelligence with a little knowledge of labor history he certainly will not fall for this line of bunk. For among other things he will know a little about the origin and development of the company union.

He will know, for example, that the company union has been tried in American industry now for over 10 years and that one of the first of these devices ever installed was hatched by Mr. John D. Rockefeller in 1915 after the Ludlow massacre of the coal miners on strike in Colorado against the Rockefeller-controlled Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. After shooting his workers back to the pits and starving their wives and children, Mr. Rockefeller and his son kindly installed the company union. These workers have been in bondage ever since.

STUDIES by impartial persons show that the Rockefeller company union is without any vestige of economic power—a beautiful automobile without an engine. They show that the "employee representation plan," as it is called, is nothing but a trap to keep down wages, slash them at will, and to keep the workers powerless to protest against the tyranny of the company. Within the last few months workers who protested against wage cuts and who refused to work at the reduced scale have been kicked out of the employ of the company. The workers have no security, no status as equal agents in a collective bargaining arrangement, no ability to strike back. They are simply made helpless and defenseless by the company union. The device disarms them and leaves the economic power in the hands of the company. This is the heaven of company unionism.

Not only among the workers of Colorado but elsewhere has the company union, no matter what name it uses to disguise itself, been shown to be a snare to trap the workers into wage cuts and lowered standard of wages and living. Readers of this article will remember the strike of a few of the workers on the lines of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in New York City in the summer of 1922. It will be recalled how easily the ranks of these workers were broken and how easily they were driven back to their "jobs"—the underground lines on which they work. Why were they so easily crushed? Because they had been living under the slavery of the company union for 10 years. In fact, this strike was an attempted revolt against the yoke of the company union. But it was broken swiftly by reason of the fact that the workers' spirit had been paralyzed and their economic power completely wiped out thru the company union system. And this I. R. T. company "brotherhood" is only typical of hundreds of others that have been installed in recent years to break unions and to break strikes. And many of them, like the "brotherhood" on the New York transit lines, have carried with them unspeakable "yellow dog contracts."

These contracts, as mine workers know, are used to bind the workers to an agreement not to join any real union. When used in connection with a company union they bind the workers to membership in the company union and against membership in every other kind of union. In other words, they compel a "closed shop"

in favor of the company union, and any worker daring to join a real labor union is automatically kicked out of the employ of the company.

Let us summarize some of the obvious defects of the company union as compared with a bona fide workers' union. In the first place the workers in the company union have no connection with the workers in other unions and other companies throughout the country. They are isolated, with no backing from the workers in other towns and industries. Thus they cannot appeal to other workers for relief or strike funds. As a matter of fact, they are not expected ever to strike, for the purpose of the company bosses is to create a "strike-proof" organization.

The workers in a company union are at a powerful disadvantage when it comes to dealing with the bosses. They have no lawyers, statisticians, expert representatives, technicians of any kind. On the other hand, the company has all of these and uses them effectively against its helpless workers. The real workers' union always have representatives to speak for them in negotiations with the bosses, men who are beyond the reach of the blacklist, of discrimination and the spy system. Under the company union there can be no such thing as equality of bargaining power. The mine owner has it all. The workers have nothing. They are as helpless as if they had no "union" of any kind. "Individual bargaining" is as worthless and meaningless as company union bargaining.

THE company union is also one of the most effective propaganda agencies of the mine workers. Thru "efficiency committees," etc., they drill into the workers' minds various economic lies that tend to make the worker lose faith in his own strength and organized power. A worker who serves the bosses in one of these company unions is also sure to have certain special favors shown him if he carries out the companies' wishes. This subtle bribing of the workers, this schooling them in employers' economics, is one of the most pernicious aspects of the whole business. It should also be noted that, on several occasions, these helpless puppets of the company—members of the company union committees—have been taken to state and national legislatures to lobby for legislation favorable to the owners and inimical to the workers' interests. Thus in many years the tools and succors of the company are used to serve the purpose of the owners against the workers.

The company union has no appeal to the workers who know anything about how it has operated in other fields. Particularly are the young workers who have the fighting, aggressive spirit of youth, opposed to company union tricks. Some of the old workers, broken in health, tired and with no more hope in life, may possibly be confused and misled by the company's tricks. They may be afraid to buck the company and possibly lose their jobs by so doing. But the red-blooded young worker knows that his own strength lies in the strength of all the miners banded together, not in a dummy union controlled by the company, but in the United Mine Workers of America. Fortunately, the company union has not made much headway among coal miners, because the coal miners have always been, most independent and self-reliant workers, relying on their own organized strength and not on company favors and gifts. But as the mines become more and more mechanized, and they become more and more like factories, the mine owners will try to introduce the "big family" idea of "unionism." It is then that the young workers must be most vigilant for the real union that has won them their conditions, the union in which they have achieved what safeguards and protection they have. They must fight with corresponding vigor against any "substitute" for real unionism that may be suggested by the coal mine owners.

THE council of efficiency, the "arbitration committee," are all names for the company associations. They are all part of the prodigious open-shop anti-union campaign the mine owners will launch whenever they see a favorable opportunity. These schemes must be resisted manfully by all the mine workers who have any strength in their hearts and lime in their spines.

The young miners, especially, must remember that the company union is the employers' latest and most insidious weapon in the battle to destroy the real union. The company union has received the blessing of all the employers' associations, manufacturers' bodies and the open-shop alliances. Every labor-hater and union-breaker in America counts on the company union as a most effective weapon. The young miners should prepare to break this weapon and build their own union stronger. For the United Mine Workers must fight the life and death struggle with the company union menace.

Smoking on Increase.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The United States will smoke about 37,000,000,000 cigarettes this year. Figures on tobacco taxes issued today by the bureau of internal revenue showed an increase of about 22,000,000,000 in the use of cigarettes since 1925.